

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LORD ROBERT CECIL RAISES DOUBTS OF GERMAN SINCERITY

British Statesman Believes Democratic Movement in Germany Still Weak, but Exaggerated in Order to Impress the Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Questioned in an interview on Nov. 22 regarding the present situation in Germany, Lord Robert Cecil confessed himself puzzled. Nominally, he pointed out, a revolution had been effected, but the bureaucracy is still there. Dr. Solf continues to conduct the foreign affairs and representatives of neutral countries accredited to the Imperial Government also remain apparently on the same footing as before. Moreover, no deed of abdication on the Kaiser's part has ever been published, nor has any account of the abdication appeared or any notification of it been received by foreign governments.

While he did not wish to deny the existence of a genuine democratic movement in Germany, Lord Robert personally was not satisfied that it had any control. The outside world, he observed, does not know everything that is going on in Germany. The Germans' complete military breakdown appears to be established beyond doubt and Prince Maximilian was correct in declaring that the initial demand for an armistice set the seal to that fact, for once any nation has taken such a step, there is no going back from it.

Meanwhile a plausible hypothesis concerning the German domestic situation appears to be that while there is a democratic movement, it is not very strong and is tolerated by the bourgeoisie and the right in order to impress the Allies. In short, the Germans' probable object at the moment is to make out that they have become very democratic and quite different from what they were before the war, and that the Allies ought consequently to give them light terms.

All of which is quite simple and respectable, Lord Robert observed, but he added that in his view the Allies ought in strictest justice to maintain the line of action they have followed hitherto.

Pressed further as to whether he considered even a democratic Germany would cease to be a menace to the world, Lord Robert observed that history has not proved, nor does it necessarily follow, that a democracy is less likely to harbor imperialistic aims than an autocracy.

Questioned subsequently regarding the Italo-Yugo-Slav relations, Lord Robert was unable to make any statement beyond observing that he was in sympathy with a leading article in the day's issue of The Times to the effect that "tendencies to grab disputed territories or to create by hasty occupation presumptive titles to ultimate possession" must be relentlessly resisted and "those who give way to them should clearly understand that in so doing they are prejudicing their own case."

## SWISS ADVOCATE SOLDIERS' COUNCILS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—On the federal authorities' instructions, the military prosecutor instituted legal proceedings against the signatories of the Oltien committee's proclamation during the recent general strike, counseling soldiers to refuse to fire on strikers and railway men, to refuse execution of mobilization orders, and advocating the formation of soldiers' councils. Meanwhile, a mixed industrial commission, with manufacturers and workers equally represented, met on Wednesday with the Federal Council's representative, to discuss reforms. Both sections of the delegates welcomed this method of procedure.

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## HOLLAND EXPLAINS LIMBURG INCIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—The Dutch Government issues a statement defining the granting of a passage through Limburg to German soldiers and declaring that the Allies' representatives were notified and raised no objections. Regarding the vessels coming from Antwerp, the government states that it permits German vessels, but not those taken from Belgian owners, free passage to Germany.

## ITALIAN DENIAL OF IMPERIALISTIC AIMS

Occupation of Debatable Territory in Dalmatia and Croatia Declared Purely a Measure Required by Armistice Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from an authoritative Italian quarter that in occupying debatable territory in either Dalmatia or Croatia, Italy is doing so in the name of the Entente and the United States, as well as in her own, and all the Italian Government's action shows that while Italy is executing the armistice terms with the associated governments' full consent, she fully realizes that any resultant naval or military movements in no wise prejudice the decisions of the Peace Conference may take.

It is further pointed out that the 1915 agreement between Italy and the Entente was concluded when the breakup of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires could not be foreseen, and the fact that the treaty was conceived in a defensive, not imperialistic spirit, is proved by the fact that the port of Fiume was purposely omitted from the treaty, since Italy could not suppose that a large empire like Austria-Hungary could be deprived of all its Adriatic ports.

Now that the Empire has broken up and the question of an independent Yugo-Slavia arises, the Italian Government considers that the Peace Conference must settle such questions as the Serbian outlet to the sea.

## VACCINATION ISSUE IN STATE OF ARIZONA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Arizona—Official returns just canvassed at the capitol in this city show the success of an initiated act providing that "minor children shall not be subjected to compulsory vaccination without the consent of their parents or guardians and providing regulations to govern the attendance of non-vaccinated children at the public schools during the period of an epidemic of smallpox." The act, voted upon by more than 30,000 electors, received a majority of 3399.

This popular action was forced by the arrest last May of Harry L. Shedd, a Phoenix attorney, on the complaint of the state health officer, for refusing to permit the vaccination of his son. The case has not been brought to trial, for soon after the arrest there was formed the Arizona School Protective League, to take the question before the people. The authorities have waited for the decision. The campaign was fought with slender funds by an executive board headed by L. L. Stewart, a Phoenix bank employee, and Mrs. J. A. Messenger of this city.

## FOOD INQUIRY PROBABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Grand jury investigation of food prices is reported to be starting here Monday.

## WAGE INEQUITIES MAY BE ADJUSTED

Practical Method Worked Out by War Labor Board Examiner of Fixing Pay of Men and Women on Definite Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—"In all industrial plants there are inequities in the fixing of rates of pay for various jobs, due to the lack of any uniform or definite practice of basing wages on duties and responsibilities. In the Argo award we have adopted a method which looks toward a definite basis for fixing wages, in place of the haphazard manner in which wages have grown up. By this plan each job has a definite relation to every other job, based on what the employees are required to do."

In the foregoing paragraph Robert M. Buck, an examiner for the national War Labor Board, summed up one of the most important features of the Argo award of the board. It contains several new points of moment to industry. Mr. Buck arrived in Chicago on Wednesday to administer the award. He will at once begin his duties at Argo, seat of a corn products refining company not far from this city.

The second feature of importance to industry which Mr. Buck pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday concerns the wages of women. "This is," he said, "the first time a minimum wage for women has been established which is not based on sex. Hitherto the minimum wage for women set by the War Labor Board has always been 10 cents an hour lower on jobs not ordinarily performed by men. The board had definitely recognized the old standard that women were paid less than men on work that men did not do. This time we have got a definite basis, fairer to women."

To illustrate and amplify these features of the award, a word of explanation regarding the unusual way in which it was worked out is illuminating. When the federal examiners went to work on the corn products plants to establish wages, they found a large number of jobs peculiar to the industry, not comparable to any jobs outside. This left the examiners in the position of recommending a horizontal increase in wages, which would, of course, perpetuate any inequities in the pay of individual workers, or else of going into the plants and actually finding out for themselves what the jobs were and what they should be paid. Mr. Buck and his fellow examiner, Sam Evans of California, adopted the latter course.

They asked the plant superintendent to define the various jobs of employees and also got the representatives of the employees to give their definitions. They discussed these definitions, and then went into the plant themselves, in overalls, to find out about them first hand. They spent one month in the plants.

Then they divided the work of the plant into "services," so that work of the same kind, in any part of the plant, fell into the same service. The corn products service, the machine service, the receiving, shipping and stores service, the engineering service, were a few of these divisions. Finally within each service they set up grades of work for the purpose of establishing the difficulty of each job and gravity of responsibility of each job.

The first grade was inclusive of jobs which were of a routine nature where no experience was required. The second grade included jobs needing a few weeks' training on responsible tasks connected with minor operations. The third grade included jobs requiring considerable skill, intelligence and training, dealing with major operations. The fourth and last grade consisted of jobs of a high degree of mechanical ability.

By this classification, Mr. Buck said, it was possible to arrive at what a man or woman should obtain for their labor on the basis of its actual worth in relation to the rest of labor in the industry. After arriving at a minimum wage for the first grade, the board proceeded to establish wages through the plant.

The definition of the board for grade one is positions "that require performance of routine tasks not incompatible with the immature strength and endurance of a boy or girl of legal working age." This definition applies to services where boys, girls and women are employed. Some women, said Mr. Buck, whose work does not require the strength and endurance of men, are placed in the boys' and girls' class and receive their wage. The minimum wage in grade one is 35 cents an hour.

This classification, said Mr. Buck to The Christian Science Monitor representative, has great significance as regards women's wages. "For the first time," he said, "this classification establishes a definite basis for a minimum wage for tasks not usually performed by men. It substitutes, in short, a boy and girl minimum for what heretofore has been a woman's minimum. Under this plan if an adult woman holding one of these jobs can show that her job requires adult judgment or endurance, she is entitled to ask for a wage based on the adult minimum enjoyed by men, instead of on the boy and girl minimum. The way, in other words, is based on the duties and responsibilities of the position." Women minimum is 45 cents an hour. This is an increase in the men's minimum, previously given by

the board, which was 42 cents. The minimum heretofore for women doing work not usually done by men was 32 cents.

The adult minimum wage for common labor is set by the War Labor Board in this case at 45 cents an hour, which is an increase of three cents on the board's previous minimum. The minimum wage for women doing work not usually performed by men was, as has been noted, 10 cents lower than the men's minimum, or 32 cents. This new ruling, therefore, will advance some women's wages 13 cents an hour.

The different kinds of jobs the examiners identified and classified throughout the plants number 341, so Mr. Buck found on counting up Wednesday. There are 45,000 employees affected. Corn products plants concerned are those at Argo, Granite City and Pekin, all in Illinois, and at Edgewater, New Jersey, across from New York City.

## SERVICE IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

Reading of the Lesson-Sermon on Thanksgiving Day Followed by Testimonies of Healing From Members of the Congregation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Appreciation for help received through Christian Science, and thankfulness for the end of hostilities and the approach of peace, were expressed at the special Thanksgiving Day service held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Thursday morning. In the period devoted to testimonies more than 40 persons in the congregation expressed gratitude for benefits which Christian Science had brought to them during the year.

The service started with the organ prelude by the organist, Walter E. Young, who played Beethoven's "Choral and Prayer." The First Reader, Bicknell Young, who was in charge of the service, then announced the first hymn, No. 64, from The Christian Science Hymnal, "Joy to the World, the Lord Is Come," and it was sung by the congregation.

The First Reader then read Scriptural selections from I Chronicles xvi, verses 8, 9, 10, 14 to 31, and Revelation vii, verses 1 to 4 and 9 to 12, after which the congregation united in silent prayer followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

The First Reader next read the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President of the United States and this was followed by the second hymn, No. 196, Shepherd, beginning with the words "Shepherd, show me how to go," which was also sung by the congregation. The words of this hymn were written by Mrs. Eddy.

The lesson-sermon for the day, "Thanksgiving," prepared for The Christian Science Quarterly by the Bible Lesson Committee, was then announced by the First Reader, the Golden Text being from the 69th Psalm, verse 30: "I will praise the name of God with a song, and will magnify him with thanksgiving." The responsive reading was from the 88th Psalm, verses 1 to 9, and the 91st Psalm, verses 2 and 5.

In the lesson-sermon which followed, the Second Reader, Mrs. Mary Bayne Colby, read the Scriptural text, while the First Reader read the correlative passages from the denominational textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy.

The solo for the day, sung by Mrs. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, was entitled, "The Lord is loving unto every man," by John E. West.

The First Reader announced that an opportunity to testify would be afforded to those desiring to express thankfulness for healing received during the year through Christian Science. The responses, while brief, were all expressive of gratitude for help in times of stress, for physical and mental healing and for spiritual enlightenment through a better understanding of Christian Science.

One speaker was thankful for the blessings which have come to the French people through the aid of the people of the United States, Great Britain, Italy and other allied nations. Those people, she said, came to the rescue of France with loving kindness and financial help. They brought with them an abundance of needful gifts of literature and of food.

Another speaker was thankful for help in overcoming the drink habit, which a few years ago seemed to be crushing him to the ground, but which was overcome through the help of Christian Science.

Following the testimonial part of the service, the congregation sang as the last hymn, No. 45, "Coronation," beginning with the words, "God's glory is a wondrous thing."

The First Reader then read "The Scientific Statement of Being" from the Christian Science textbook, followed by the correlative passages from I John iii, verses 1 to 3, and the benediction, while the organist played Rheinberger's "Finale" as a postlude.

## FEW GERMANS CROSSING LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas—Investigation has disclosed that there are very few Germans crossing the Texas-Mexican border. Reports of the immigration inspectors, giving the exact number, are not available.

## TZECHEO-SLOVAKS DENY AGGRESSION

Official Washington Bureau Is Authority for Statement That No Territorial Annexations to New Republic Are Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Statements have been published recently to the effect that the Bohemians were preparing to make war on the Hungarians, that they are calling out the reserves, and other reports indicating that the Tzecho-Slovaks are becoming extremely bellicose and entering upon new conquests. Inquiry at the Tzecho-Slovak Bureau of Information in Washington, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, elicited the statement which follows:

"News from Prague has been very scarce. Nearly all the information that America gets about happenings in the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic comes by way of Vienna and Budapest; and naturally it is all colored by the German and Magyar atmosphere in those two cities, still unfriendly to the Tzecho-Slovaks. There are American correspondents in Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, but none in Prague.

"Reports recently appearing in American papers give the impression that the Tzecho-Slovaks have engaged in the pastime of grabbing territory. It is stated that they invaded Hungary and are making war on the new Hungarian republic. Vienna again complains that the Tzechs are responsible for the lack of food in German Austria. As to the latter, the Tzechs should not be blamed for keeping all the food they have at home. One of the last acts of the defunct Austrian Government had been the wholesale sweeping of all food in all Bohemian lands for the benefit of the Austrian Army and of Vienna. Before rebellion broke out in Bohemia, a one-day strike was observed in all the Bohemian and Moravian cities on Oct. 14, as a protest against the robbing of the Tzechs for the benefit of the Germans by the requisitioning of foodstuffs of Tzech farmers.

"As to Hungary, the new Tzecho-Slovak Government desires nothing but its own. Its rule is firmly established in that part of the new state which until recently was under Austrian rule; even the German minorities in Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia have accepted peacefully the authority of the new government, of which Thomas G. Masaryk is President and Dr. Karl Kramarz Premier. But the Slovak part of the new state is still under the rule of the Magyar enemies. It is but natural that the government of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is taking steps to extend its authority over the section still unredeemed. They are taking nothing more than they are entitled to, both by the will of the people and by the solemn acts of the Allies. For the Allies have recognized the independence, not of the Tzechs, but of the Tzecho-Slovaks, and committed themselves by that act to the partition of Hungary. Northern Hungary, inhabited by the Slovaks, should not be left any longer under the rule of the Magyars, the defeated enemies, but should be taken over at once into the allied Tzecho-Slovak state.

"The Tzecho-Slovaks have no imperialistic ambitions, but they want to take it on their own, and they are proceeding to take it. It may be stated also that the government of the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic has all the elements of the population behind it; there are no working men and soldier councils in Bohemia, no Bolshevik manifestations, and the entire nation is awaiting impatiently the arrival of President Masaryk, who possesses the unlimited confidence of all of his countrymen."

## SCARING PEOPLE TO AROUSE THEM TO ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Illinois—In the recent pre-election campaign of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association to procure the passing of a tax levy for the establishment of tuberculosis sanatoriums in 34 counties of the State, an enlightening declaration was made by the head of the Winnebago County campaign which accounted for the startling statistics on the large posters, of the "scare head" variety, that were liberally distributed and displayed through the business district of the city.

Figures that ran up into the thousands were given purporting to be the number of cases of tuberculosis that would follow as sure results of certain conditions, for which the victims were in no way responsible. It was suggested to the campaign chairman that such startling statements and figures which, at best, were only conjectural, would have a tendency to instill in many a panic of fear, and thus frustrate the very object for which the association was supposed to have been organized, that of saving human life. The reply was to the effect that fear was exactly the sensation they hoped to produce, as it would follow as sure results of certain conditions, for which the victims were in no way responsible.

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## INDIA'S FINE PART AS A BELLIGERENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, England (Monday)—Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, speaking in Cambridge, stated that during the war there had been 1,161,789 natives recruited to the Indian Army. The grand total of all ranks sent overseas from India was 1,215,339. No one could say, added Mr. Montagu, that India had not done her part in winning victory, and she must in future be treated as a partner in the British Empire.

## BULGARIAN CRUELTY TO WAR PRISONERS

London Correspondent Describes Brutal Treatment to Soldiers and Civilians at the Hands of the Bulgarian Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A statement regarding Bulgaria's impotence is published in The Times of London on Nov. 20 from its special correspondent. It shows how the Serbian Army was disappointed at having been prevented from marching to Sofia.

Bulgarians now consider themselves an unconquered people. Many political leaders in Bulgaria inside the Cabinet and out scarcely admit their defeat, while others deny it totally.

Though the ministers and high officials comply with the demands of the French and British military authorities, their subordinates frequently ignore them and often the terms of the armistice are only fulfilled under compulsion. Politicians and others who declare themselves pro-Entente give the former Tzar entire credit for the country's former policy and acquit the Bulgarian people of all blame for the unhappy occurrences of the last five years.

Discarding their former projects for incorporating Albania, free access to the Adriatic and ultimate possession of Constantinople, the Bulgarians intend to maintain at the peace conference their former claims to Macedonia and Thrace on ethnological grounds.

The sufferings of war prisoners have been cruel and deliberately inflicted by brutal officers. Semi-official information says that out of 100,000 interned Serbians only 53,000 survived. Out of 8000 Serbian prisoners at Paskovo camp, over 3000 succumbed. At the Rumanian prisoners' camp at Rutchuk 300 out of 450 succumbed. Two hundred and fifty British prisoners, captured seven weeks ago near Dobruja, were deprived of their boots, puttees, tunics, and forced to march to Sofia, a distance of nearly 150 miles barefoot, with no other clothing than their shirts and summer shorts, and no other food than what they could pick up in the fields by the roadside, consisting of onions, roots and a few grains of raw maize. The journey lasted 16 days.

"These particulars were given me," says the correspondent of The Times, "by five men of this unfortunate band whom I questioned separately. Prisoners who tried escape were usually shot down when discovered. A French captain tells me that when recaptured after having escaped, he underwent three months' solitary confinement, on black bread and water."

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE URGES CONTINUED CLASS FRIENDSHIP

British Prime Minister Asks the Country to Support Coalition in Policy of Bringing Prosperity to All Classes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WOLVERHAMPTON, England (Thursday)—The speech the Prime Minister delivered at Wolverhampton on Nov. 23, prior to receiving the freedom of the borough, was delivered to an enthusiastic audience and fully realized the anticipations that it would constitute a detailed statement of his program while its conclusion defined equally clearly his view of the position within the Liberal ranks.

Opening with a tribute to the fighting forces, the Premier said they had just emerged from a peril the greatness of which they could hardly conceive at present, just as they were unable fully to estimate now the greatness of the triumph. Never had the navy's supremacy been challenged so resolutely and by such insidious means and never had its triumph been so complete. The world and the freedom of the world owed much to the navy of Great Britain, which saved freedom of conscience in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and had saved it time and again when freedom was in peril in the days of Napoleon, while today the world's freedom owed everything to the daring tenacity and valor of its men.

As for their soldiers, it was difficult to talk of them, and it was not the hour for boasting, but for thanks. But the dramatic incident of Thursday, when a German fleet came to the North of Scotland, was something which filled them with pride. To this triumph, all classes of the people had contributed, and this knowledge of common sacrifice had sunk deep into the minds of the people of the country, and it was with that knowledge that they were approaching the next great enterprise before them. It was not coalition, it was comradeship. There was a new comradeship of classes such as he had never witnessed before. Let them keep it as long as they could. Let them finish the task together, and when they had finished it, then let them play political football.

"You can afford to do it then," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "but the work is not over yet. Let us work together first. What is our task? To make Great Britain a fit country for heroes to live in. I want us to take advantage of this new spirit. Don't let us waste this victory merely in ringing joybells. Let us make victory a motive power to link the old land up in such measure that it will be nearer sunshine than ever before, and at any rate that it will lift those who have been living in dark places to a plateau where they will get rays of sun."

The great war, he continued, had been like a gigantic star-shell flashing all over the land and showing up dark, bleak places. They had seen places they had never noticed before, and meant to put these things right, and Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to deal at length with the program he had already formulated with that end in view.

"Well, that is the program," he wound up. "The difficulties of carrying it through are enormous, and we cannot do the work without real support. We must have a Parliament which will see these plans through, otherwise you will find at the end of five years that the task is not done. It is no use asking any ministers or any government to undertake this task unless the nation is behind them and makes it clear by its vote at this election that it is behind them. There are revolutionary elements in this country, who do not want building up at all. They are making for anarchy. The Russian revolutionary, or Russian Bolshevik movement, is perfectly well known to be using what it receives from its predecessors in a comprehensive sense for disseminating the doctrine of the anarchist throughout Europe, and the government must be strong if it is to go on doing its work without being interfered with by either critics or others who are trying to prevent a systematic, well-ordered, country being built up."

To deal with these difficulties, which he could see quite clearly, it was no use having a small majority, or what was worse, no reliable majority. Mr. Lloyd George continued. They must have a reliable majority, and in saying that he was talking to the nation from one end to the other. No one would doubt that the war would have been still going on had not unity of command been secured, and yet they had two or three parliamentary crises about it in the middle of the worst and most critical times the Allies ever had.

While the government was giving its whole time to sending matériel and guns to the front and organizing the transport of both British and American troops, there was a parliamentary conspiracy to overthrow the government, and Irish members were begged to come over, though they were organizing their own little conspiracy, to prevent troops being raised in Ireland to assist the British Army. Well, he could not trust that sort of business. If the country wanted that class of men, the country could choose them, but, in that event, he assured it, it would be impossible to get through the great task before them.

"Forgive me for speaking quite

## BRITISH SEAMEN STOP SOCIALIST'S PASSAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist, crossed to France on Friday under the British Seafarers' Union's protection. The Belgian Government summoned him to attend the assembling of the Belgian Parliament, and Mr. Bowerman, the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee's secretary, obtained from Mr. Havelock Wilson a promise that he would take no action to hinder Mr. Huysmans' journey. The Seamen's and Firemen's Union, however, prevented Mr. Huysmans from crossing from Folkestone as arranged.

## Mr. Huysmans' Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Journal des Debats states that Mr. Huysmans is about to call a meeting of the international executive, when French delegates will meet Herr Scheidemann and others.

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clearly," Mr. Lloyd George said. "I am told we are to accept the candidates chosen by caucuses without demur. I see that stated this morning, but I think we are entitled to know something about what these men are going to do. No one will attempt to dictate to the constituencies, and if you get any letters signed by Mr. Bonar Law and myself, they are simply expressions of our opinion as to the men who will give the steady support."

"As British citizens we are entitled to express our opinion on subjects of that sort. In a free country, even the Prime Minister may enjoy that privilege."

As to the charge that he was surrounded by reactionaries, Mr. Lloyd George invited those who made it to refer to the record of the past two years, which had seen, among other things, the passage of the Reform Bill, a minimum wage established for the agricultural laborer, compulsory cultivation of land instituted, passage of the Education Act, and introduction of the control of shipping. Moreover, the reactionaries were not confined to one party, he contended. Some of the worst reactionaries he had encountered were to be found in his own party, and he was not sure the Labor Party was free from them. He called men who played with the very antiquated notion of limiting the output, reactionaries.

"All I can promise you," he declared, "is that, if ever the reactionaries or reactionaries of any party make it impossible to carry out the progressive policy of reconstruction, I shall come back to the people and ask them to decide the issue. Any good business-man," Mr. Lloyd George concluded, "after carefully examining the ground, acts boldly, courageously, and resolutely. He does not falter and flounder, but he makes a good job of it. That time should arrive for Great Britain. If we act wisely and courageously, the whole nation will join in the prosperity. A prosperity of which only one class partakes is not prosperity at all. Do not work to keep sunshine on one field, spread it extensively, otherwise you will find the whole sky will be overcast. It will shine on the land, every class will have its rays. The war has been won by the unity of classes and the sacrifices of every rank and every condition of life. Patriotism is the common inheritance, the virtue of all. Let us in these coming weeks see that Great Britain has not exhausted her patriotism."

#### Liberal Party's Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The National Liberal Federation's executive committee has issued a circular stating that, having carefully considered the whole electoral situation, it submits the following observations for the affiliated Liberal Association's guidance:

First—The Liberal Association's rights to select their own candidates without external organizations inside and outside Parliament should be preserved in full working order.

Secondly, Liberal candidates should be free to promise support to the Coalition Government so long as it exists for the purpose of securing a clean and durable peace and of promoting such consequential measures of social and political reconstruction as do not contravene in any vital particular the Liberal Party's declared policy.

The circular concludes that the executive committee offers this advice because in its judgment it is desirable that as many Liberal members as possible should be returned to the new House of Commons and the machinery of the party kept in a high state of efficiency, so that when the Coalition Government has done its work, Liberalism may still exist in force as an effective instrument of social and political reform.

#### Liberal Party's Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The policy of the Liberal Party, which has now been announced by the executive committee, calls for:

A special tax on capital on the ground that those who made fortunes out of the war must pay for the war; free trade; no tariffs; immediate nationalization of all land; immediate nationalization of vital public service systems; better housing conditions; free public education; freedom for Ireland and India; immediate withdrawal of troops from Russia; no conscription; equal rights for women; a peace of reconciliation with no secret diplomacy and no economic war; the charter of labor to be incorporated in the fundamentals of the league of free peoples.

#### Closer Union Proposed

CHICAGO, Illinois—At a congress of Serbians to be held in Chicago on Sunday morning, the question of bringing about a closer union between the Jugo-Slavs, Serbians and other kindred races will be discussed. The congress will celebrate the restoration of Serbia and the union of the Jugo-Slavic people. Dr. Milosh Trivunac of New York City, president of the Serbian National Defense League of America, will be the main speaker.

#### Bolsheviks in Australia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—Mr. Simonoff, Bolshevik representative in Australia, has been fined \$100 for infraction of the War Prohibitions Act, which prohibits aliens addressing public meetings. Simonoff is unrecognized by the government.

#### Swiss Commander Resigns

BERNE, Switzerland (Nov. 24)—Gen. Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss Army, has asked the Federal Council to relieve him of his duties. Since the armistice has been signed, he says, his services can be dispensed with.

## BAVARIAN LEADER ATTACKS DR. SOLF

Head of New Government Declares Against Further Relations With Berlin Foreign Office as at Present Constituted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A dispatch from Munich reports that the Bavarian Foreign Office yesterday instructed the Bavarian Minister in Berlin to hand the Berlin Foreign Secretary a note signed Kurt Eisner, stating the new attempts to continue the old methods of the Foreign Office with the object of once again deceiving the German people by withholding the truth from them, impels the Bavarian Foreign Office to break off all connection with the present representatives of the Foreign Office.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—A note received from the German Government signed by Dr. Solf, demands on behalf of Alsace-Lorraine that the German population, immediate relaxation of the allied measures which are alleged to have interrupted communication between Alsace-Lorraine and other parts of the Empire.

ZURICH, Switzerland (Sunday)—Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Foreign Minister has addressed the following note to the allied powers:

"According to an additional note sent to the armistice convention by the Allies, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine must be made in three stages, each being marked on the map. The third stage has already been reached and encroaches upon the Rhine country to the west of Prum, between Metz and Sarreguemines, and comprises Sarrelouis and Sarrebruck. It seems possible that this encroachment may have been made with a view to attempting the annexation of these territories to Alsace-Lorraine. The protest of the members of the German commission has not been considered. The German Government makes most solemn protest against all attempts intended to deprive Germany of these territories."

The German armistice commission has again presented argument supporting a delay in the evacuation of territories west of the Rhine, claiming that the economic situation there supports Germany's view.

#### Austro-Polish Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A dispatch from Vienna stated that the Polish liquidation commission at Cracow and the German-Austrian Republic have concluded an agreement provisionally regulating among other things the exchange of goods between the two countries. Both parties arranged for the immediate exchange of articles urgently needed.

#### Herr Erzberger Satisfied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A Zurich message to Le Petit Parisien states that Herr Erzberger, in reporting to the Roman Catholic Center of the Reichstag upon the manner in which the armistice was concluded, declared that the negotiations with Marshal Foch had produced much more favorable results for Germany than might have been expected. When Herr Erzberger returned to headquarters, he was congratulated by von Hindenburg on the results obtained.

#### Dutch Attitude Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Le Petit Journal, commenting on the form of Kaiser's presence in Holland, declares that his entry into The Netherlands was the result of negotiations with that country. General Heintz, once Governor of the Dutch East Indies, and in the Queen's entourage, was sent to Spa to settle the details of the flight with the Kaiser. When the Kaiser arrived at the frontier, he exclaimed in astonishment at being stopped: "But the government has received advice."

The paper continues to complain that the former Kaiser is treated as a sovereign with high privileges, and not as a private individual, and states that in Holland's interest the Allies should insist that such privileges should cease, and the possibilities for mischief be placed beyond the former Kaiser's reach.

#### Reichstag Prospects

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin correspondent states that the government has requested the Reichstag president to summon the Reichstag immediately, and the president has expressed his readiness to comply, if the government provided satisfactory military protection.

#### Bavarian Cabinet's Disclaimer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Four members of the Bavarian Cabinet at the outbreak of the war, have formally declared that they had no knowledge of the recently published report of the Bavarian Minister in Berlin dated July 18, 1914.

#### Invitation for President

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—The German Government will invite President Wilson to visit Germany while he is in Europe, says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

## PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF PEACE OPPOSED

French Paper Declares German Duplicity Would Flourish if Conference Were Public

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Le Temps, commenting on Senator Borah's statement regarding the public nature of the peace conference discussions, says the American Senator was probably directed to sound, rather than give the lead to, public opinion. Publicity for the negotiations will have different results according as it is practiced. A great advantage will ensue if it prevents those irritating problems, the germ of future wars, which have been fostered in certain quarters of Europe by secret treaties.

It would be dangerous, on the other hand, if it provided Germany with the means of organizing obstruction, for, as things are going at present in Berlin, there will be as representatives of the German Republic the same quarrelsome and impudent agents, trained by Prince von Bismarck, collaborators in organizing the war and responsible for the Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties. These men will make the most of any circumstances.

If the negotiations are secret, they will follow after Talleyrand; if they are public, Trotsky will be their model. Whatever the procedure adopted, whatever the rules must be framed and discussions must be conducted authoritatively.

Publicity in negotiations could neither dispense, nor prevent, the Allies from making these legitimate precautions. The United States Government, the theory of which was expounded by Mr. Wilson before he took up the reins of administration, is a striking example of the manner in which democratic motives can be applied. Nowhere has publicity been more complete, and nowhere is power wielded by one man so great.

## STRIKE THREATENED IN MOONEY'S BEHALF

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

DETROIT, Michigan—Upward of 150 delegates of the Detroit Federation of Labor have voted almost unanimously to call a strike of the 20,000 union men here if some change is not made in the status of the case of Thomas Mooney, who faces execution in connection with the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing case, by Dec. 9.

William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Electric Employees, and who is a member of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor, said on Thursday the strike action was without sanction of the national body. The street-car men will have no part in the walkout, he said.

## NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY AIMS GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Explaining the aims of the New Zealand Labor Party, Mr. J. T. Paul, M. L. C., one of the foremost labor leaders, delivered an address in Auckland. He said the first plank of the labor platform was adoption of the basis of one-vote-one-value by means of proportionate representation; without this democratic rule was impossible.

Mr. Paul said that labor demanded the initiative and the referendum and recall. On the question of prohibition, he said that the party was neither a liquor nor a prohibition party. They urged that four questions relating to the prohibition issue should appear on the ballot to enable the people to select the solution they wished to have. They were: Continuance, prohibition without compensation, prohibition with compensation, and state ownership.

## PROTECTION ASKED FOR IDAHO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—D. W. Davis, Governor-elect of Idaho and president of the First National Bank of American Falls, Idaho, who has been a visitor here, declares that Idaho's agricultural development has been retarded, because farmers have not had the necessary measure of protection from unscrupulous commission men and firms buying farm products on consignment.

"Farmers of our State," he says, "have been mistreated so long in this respect that I intend to recommend that all commission firms operating in Idaho shall be compelled to put up bonds sufficient to guarantee fair dealing. There is an Idaho farm markets department, which can be extended to be of real service to farmers. To assist farmers further, I shall recommend that the office of head of farms department be changed to secretary of agriculture. One of the duties will be to cooperate in every way possible with the federal agricultural department and to create a perfect working organization for service to farmers."

## CITY OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, California—Petitions are being circulated for the placing upon the ballot for the next election, in April, 1919, the question of the purchase of the street railway company of this city by the municipality. The municipalization of the street railroad is urged by Mayor John L. Davis through whose agency the petitions are being circulated, the City Council having refused to put the measure on the ballot.

## GERMANS DESTROY FRENCH FACTORIES

Systematic Pillaging of Plants in Valley of Briey and Sequestration of Machinery Reported by French Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England—Details regarding the systematic destruction of French factories of the Briey Valley, demolition of their machinery and the carrying off of picked out pieces, by the German authorities, have been published in the French press. The reports state that large numbers of prisoners were employed to keep the French mines going at full pressure.

#### Germans Demand Inquiry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A dispatch from Berlin announces the leading German parliamentarians demand for an impartial commission to investigate the Allies' charges of cruelty on the Germans' part, to war prisoners and civilians.

#### Germans "Not Responsible"

HULL, England (Wednesday)—British civilian prisoners arriving here from Ruhleben, Germany, say that when they were leaving the prison camp there, a long written document was handed them by the Germans, appealing to them to intercede with the British people in behalf of the people of Germany, who "have freed themselves from the chains of a barbarous system," and not to hold the Germans responsible for the deeds of their former autocratic rulers, "who are now utterly powerless."

#### Archbishop's Indictment

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(British Wireless Service)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in replying to a message from Professor Deissmann of Berlin University, imploring merciful treatment at the Peace Conference "in the name of Christianity," says: "We have fought without hatred and, so far as possible, without passion, and now that victory crowns the cause for which we fought we desire to be equally free from hatred and passion in the course we follow as victors."

"But we cannot forget the terrible crime wrought against humanity and civilization when this stupendous war with its irreparable agony and cruelty was let loose in Europe. Nor can we possibly ignore the savagery which the German High Command displayed in carrying on the war. The unspeakable cruelties exercised on defenseless prisoners down to the very end, including even the last few weeks—all these things compel the authorities of the allied powers to take security against a repetition of such a crime."

"The position would be different had there been on the part of Christian circles in Germany, any public protest against these gross wrongs or any repudiation of their perpetrators. 'The peace we hope to achieve must be a peace not of hate or revenge, the fruits of which might be further and even more terrible strife. We wish by every means to avert that possibility. But righteousness must be vindicated; even though vindication involves sternness.'"

#### Systematic Destruction

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—Details of the systematic sequestration or destruction of machinery in the French factories in the Briey Valley region is given by the correspondent at Briey of Le Journal. All stocks of merchandise, iron ore, cast iron and steel were first requisitioned by German inspectors and engineers; the correspondent says and then 15 officers and 100 men arrived to organize the destruction of the plants. German manufacturers visited the region and picked out certain pieces of machinery which they wished placed in their own plants and these were shipped immediately to Germany.

After these selections had been made the demolition of blast furnaces, steam engines, boilers, tools, gearings and electric light fixtures not connected with the actual working of the mines, was carried out, the employees of the plants being compelled to aid the Germans in their devastation.

In the meantime the exploitation of the mines was kept in full swing. Prisoners to the number of 15,000 were put to work with hardly any rest and under terrible discipline. The output of the mines was larger than that in 'peace time and, the correspondent adds, this enabled the Central Powers to hold out for four years. When the time for the final attack approached, the Germans concentrated 500 heavy guns and 7000 machine guns for the defense of the Briey region, but the heroism of the allied troops rendered these precautions useless and the Teuton dream of universal domination was shattered.

## FRENCH MISSION'S AUSTRALIAN VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Following their arrival in New South Wales, the members of the French Mission were extremely busy. General Pau, the hero of the Marne, is, of course, the most picturesque figure in the group, and his doings and speeches were followed with the closest attention.

Land settlement, viticulture, industrial arbitration, wool growing and commercial prospects were among the matters inquired into by the visitors. "We are anxious to continue and extend our commercial relations with Australia," said Dr. Ande Siegfried. "We have traded largely with Australia in the past, but we are desirous that in the future our trade relations should be based upon a very much greater mutual knowledge and understanding of each other."

Perhaps the most interesting inspection made by the mission was that at Newcastle, destined, in the opinion of Australians, to be the greatest ship-building center south of the equator. There they witnessed the foundations of two important undertakings, the Walsh Island shipbuilding yards, controlled entirely by the government, and the extensive steel manufacturing works of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Ltd.

At Lithgow they saw the Commonwealth's small-arms factory where rifles equal to the world's best in accuracy and finish were being turned out. Commandant d'Andre, whose works on rifle fire and kindred subjects have made him famous as a military expert, declared that everything in the factory had delighted the mission. Particularly was he impressed with the sighting of the rifles. "In the minute graduation of your back sight," he said, "you have found a most happy solution of the difficult problem of the small danger zone," the commandant said, and also pointed out that the local wood of which the rifle stocks were made could be used after only four years' seasoning, whereas in older countries ten years had to elapse before the wood was ready.

In motoring through the sparsely populated districts of the North coast the mission would suddenly come upon a small school and would be delighted to find the scholars—sturdy little bush children—drawn up in line waving flags and cheering the visitors. Of course the "Marsellaise" had to be sung at each place. It is doubtful if the French national air has been sung so often and in so many different styles since the days of the Revolution as it has been in Australia recently.

Butter making is one of the industries of the North coast and there the visitors had explained to them the cooperative system under which most of the dairymen in Australia work. The cattle countries claimed the keenest attention from the mission. Mr. MacLachlan of the British Consular Service, who is with the mission, advised cattle owners in Australia to increase their stocks fifteenfold, nay a hundredfold. There was, he said, room for such an increase and he did not think one could exaggerate the possibilities of requirements in hides and beef after the war.

Cattle-raising in Australia was immensely important to the future of the world. Hides would always be sure to get a market, and a high market at that, as there was no satisfactory substitute for leather. The herds of Europe were depleted and cattle-raising could be carried on to an enormous extent in the tropical parts of Australia. Old World requirements of the war would be leather, beef, and foodstuffs.

## MANY ALIEN ENEMIES INDICTED IN OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio—That federal officers here have no intention of relaxing their vigilance concerning the activities of alien enemies of the United States on account of the cessation of hostilities in Europe, was made manifest here when the federal grand jury indicted three publishers of German language newspapers and others for violation of federal laws.

Richard Brenne, editor of the Waechter und Anzeiger, was indicted on seven counts, for violation of the Espionage Act. He was charged with distorting a Wolff News Bureau cable dispatch of July 24 whereby he made an alleged German victory assume the proportions of a crushing defeat of the United States and allied forces. Fritz Febe, editor of the Echo, another foreign language paper, was indicted together with the paper itself for failure to file the cancellation of an editorial. Similar charges were made against Radnichka Bourba, a Socialist-Labor Party organ, and its editor, Lazar Petrovic. The paper is printed in the Croatian language. The papers and the editors are indicted under the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Andrew Olson, an I. W. W. member, and nine others, were indicted for violation of the act in that they made utterances against the United States, while 10 other indictments were returned for interfering with Interstate Commerce shipments.

## WOMEN ELECTED TO ARIZONA LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Arizona—With the exception of Graham and Yavapai counties, each of the 14 Arizona political subdivisions has elected at least one woman in the late contest. Four women go to the Legislature, namely, Mrs. Nellie M. Hayward of Cochise County, Mrs. Rosa McKay of Gila, Mrs. Pauline M. O'Neill of Maricopa, and Mrs. J. H. Westover. Mrs. O'Neill and Mrs. McKay were in the last House, the former a conservative Democrat and the latter a radical, with her principal work the passage of a minimum women's wage bill. Mrs. Hayward was reading clerk in the last House.

#### NO GERMAN GOODS FOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Fifty stores on Fifth Avenue between Thirty-First and Twenty-Second streets are offering no German goods for sale, according to Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, president of the American Relief Legion. One proprietor, she said, showed her a pile of fragments which he said represented the German ware which he had had in his shop and which he had voluntarily destroyed; he offered to send these remains to the bonfire of enemy-made goods which Mrs. Field is planning.

## BRITISH SOVEREIGN ARRIVES IN PARIS

King George, Having Landed at Boulogne, Reached the Capital Yesterday Afternoon—Staying at the Foreign Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—King George and Princess Mary arrived at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—King George, who arrived today at the French port of Boulogne, en route to Paris, and drove to Montreuil, the British General headquarters, for the night, is expected to reach Paris at 2:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The arrangements provide for the King's reception at the small station at the principal gate of the Bois de Boulogne. The avenues leading to the Place de la Concorde and across the river to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will be transformed during the King's stay into a royal palace, will be lined with crack French regiments, particularly chosen from among those which fought during the war in close conjunction with the British Army.

#### Attitude of the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A dispatch from Kiev reports that Mr. Gerbel, the new Ukrainian Premier has stated that the Ukraine would be part of the Russian federal state and is already in full agreement with the Entente, whose representatives' arrival in Kiev is expected shortly.

#### General Gouraud's Proclamation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—General Gouraud has issued a proclamation to Strasbourg in which he welcomes Alsace back as "the child of great France," after 48 years of separation and 51 months of war. To Strasbourg and Alsace for their fidelity to the motherland under the vexatious yoke of the oppressor, to the heroic soldiers who have taken part in the hardest battles ever fought in the world is due that honor, and the frontier posts have been cast down forever.

"France will respect your customs, traditions, and religious beliefs, and will care for you in these days of scarcity. At this solemn hour which is that of the triumph of right, justice and liberty, let liberated Alsacians and liberated soldiers, unite in this love of France and freedom."

#### German Frontier Reached

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement: "We have completed the crossing of

Luxembourg and have reached the German frontier to the east of Weismarch and Heinerscheid."

#### Italian Welcome to President

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian Government has chosen the delegation which will go to Paris to take part in the reception of President Wilson. The delegation consists of the Premier, Signor Vittorio Orlando, Signor Leonida Bisolati-Bergavascchi, leader of the Reform Socialists; Signor Francesco Saverio Nitti, Minister of the Treasury; Signor Eugenio Chiesa, member of the Chamber of Deputies; General Armando Diaz, commander of the Italian armies; General Badoglio, chief of staff to General Diaz and second in command of the Italian armies; and several senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies.

## AUSTRALIA PLANS FOR ELECTORAL REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Speaking in the House of Representatives, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. W. A. Watt, outlined the business which would be put before Parliament this session. The Prime Minister and the Minister for the Navy, said Mr. Watt, were still endeavoring to remove the great and increasing difficulties surrounding the shipment of Australian products.

Plans would be submitted for meeting the growing financial burdens arising out of the war and a bill would provide for the housing of returned soldiers. An extensive electoral measure would coordinate the electoral machinery of the Commonwealth and the states, consolidate the many existing electoral acts, provide for preferential voting for the election of members of the House of Representatives, restore a modified form of postal voting, and remedy existing defects.

The Acting Prime Minister said that a bill would make provision for the statutory management of the Commonwealth line of steamers, and measures for enforcing equitable contributions to the war loans and for placing price-fixing on a more satisfactory basis would be submitted. Provision would be made for giving legislative effect to the agreements with unions regarding shipbuilding. An Institute of Science and Industry would be established, and cooperation sought with the states. Legislation would insure the adequate control of waters in the vicinity of naval establishments, arsenals and dockyards. The manufacture of black steel sheets and galvanized sheets in the Commonwealth would be encouraged by statute.

#### GAS CHARGE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Gas Company in Chicago has recently been subjected to questioning by the State Public Utilities Commission as to why so many complaints of excessive charges for gas were arising. Consumers all over the city were protesting against unjustifiable advances. The company was subjected to criticism by officials. It admitted that a number of bills had been estimated, because of a plea of lack of help.



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## SURVEY MADE OF SITUATION IN CHINA

Incessant Unrest Has Produced Food Shortage, but Settlement Is in Sight, Due to Understanding Between North and South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A Chinese diplomatist who arrived in England recently reviewed the position of affairs in his country in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We are under no illusion as to the sentiments of strangers with regard to the incessant unrest in China," he said, "but do they suppose we like it? Turmoil is hostile to the Chinese temperament. We are a nation of traders and the persistent dissensions which exist in my country are demoralizing to its best interests. The damage to the trade, the interference with agriculture, and this in great part explains why there is an exceptional shortage of foodstuffs with the result that prices are soaring far higher, indeed, than in most western countries. We have, in fact, something very like famine, due in part, I admit, to natural causes, but also to the inability of the countryfolk to cultivate the soil when there is no security for the harvest. However, we have, I think, arrived at the limit of the country's endurance. Most of us who know the local conditions believe that at last a settlement is in sight by means of an understanding between the north and south. It will be arrived at on the basis of the election of a new Parliament which will then have to decide on some modification of the rule governing the selection of a Cabinet. We accept the present president, but there is a strong opposition to the Prime Minister. This would, however, be modified if we could change the Cabinet system, making it more directly responsible to Parliament. The south want a Cabinet on the French system—changeable at a moment's notice and responsive to every breath of the opinion of the legislature. The north, on the other hand, are more conservative. They do not wish to have frequent changes and they prefer the American system under which the Cabinet is appointed by the President and is not at the mercy of every vote in Parliament. The British system does not seem to be considered. Our constitution is largely modeled on the American and the south wish to change it—that is the crux of the controversy. At the same time most of us realize the futility of the present Parliament and there is no question that it must be remodelled.

"On the whole, however, the news from China is not very fair to the Chinese. Too often it emanates from Japanese sources which are not especially keen on presenting it in a favorable light. Yet, in the war, China has carefully observed not merely the proprieties but loyalty to the Allies. People are sometimes apt to forget that in order to be in a position to deal effectively with any emergency which may arise, an agreement has been concluded between China and Japan under which both countries recognize the imperative necessity of cooperation. It is understood that this agreement embodies concrete arrangements as to the conditions under which the forces of the two countries are to cooperate in common defense against an enemy at such time as the two governments may decide. You have seen evidence of this—the careful maintenance of order in the frontier provinces, the presence of both Chinese vessels and Chinese troops at Vladivostok and even a measure of land cooperation to which the telegrams, rather unfairly, have paid but little attention.

"It is true that the Chinese have never taken the rather pessimistic outlook prevalent regarding Siberia. For instance there have been many—fewer now than formerly—who have anticipated trouble from the very large numbers of Austro-German prisoners in the country. There was never any reason for this view. In the first place the greater part of the prisoners in Siberia were Czechs-Slovaks who are now in arms against the Bolsheviks and who surrendered in their hundreds of thousands earlier in the war because they were not willing to fight against the Russians. As to the remnant, they were dependent on others for their food, and they were ready to surrender to any who would undertake to feed them. This explains the wholesale surrenders of prisoners to the Japanese to which attention has been drawn in the papers. There was never any fight in these people, but they saw the winter coming and were anxious to know how they were going to live.

"At the same time we Chinese do not minimize the importance of Siberia to Russia as a factor in the future. To our mind Russia will be saved—built up again—by the inhabitants of Siberia and, as the Czechs-Slovaks together with the people of the country who are but little affected by Bolshevism, now dominate the country as far as the Ural, their influence will slowly but surely spread. For this reason we see no further need for any large-scale operations by the Japanese or by anyone else in the country. We do not suggest that the force should be at once withdrawn, but we think that, with a little outside assistance in the shape of war material, the country and the people are quite capable of working out their own destiny.

"As for our relations with Japan, they are correct enough. You see from time to time reports of concessions granted to the Japanese, but since the start of the war no concession has been granted to Japanese subjects, nor has the Tokyo Government asked for any. No doubt as in the case of the

railways in Shantung—concessions which were granted to the Germans but never worked by them—private interests have moved, but the Japanese Government has not taken any official action. In fact some of the negotiations which were in existence at the start of the war in respect to the Nanking iron works are in much the same position now as then. No doubt after the war trade with Japan will increase. Proximity and available shipping account mainly for this and will do so until the world's shipping again reaches normality. Trade matters will always affect the relations of China with the powers. They do so now.

"What more can we do than we have done?" continued The Christian Science Monitor's informant. "We have sent thousands of workmen to the western front, where they were not merely employed on rougher tasks, but were in many cases engaged in expert work, notably engineering in connection with the tanks. We were prepared to send twice as many, but the lack of shipping stood in the way, and at present only an occasional shipload crosses the Atlantic. We were even prepared to send troops, but the same difficulties faced us. We have done our part in the Far East. We are exporting foodstuffs, despite the high prices and the home shortage. We have concentrated on the shipment of raw material useful in any way for the war. We have shown the maximum of good will to the allied cause and we were the first to model our international policy on the example of the United States, which all are now following.

"You cannot expect any country which has just changed its form of government to settle down tranquilly. It passes through an intermediate stage, as we are doing. Judge us leniently, and remember that we suffer most from the absence of internal peace. We shall soon readjust matters."

## PARIS RETURNS TO WINTER TIME

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—By the law of France as established on March 19, 1917, the government is authorized to adopt what is called l'heure d'été throughout France and Algeria on the first Sunday in March, then moving the clock on by an hour and adapting all the railways and other public services to the change, and going back again to l'heure d'hiver on the first Sunday in October, when the clock is put back again by the hour that was snatched in the spring. Consequently Paris has returned to winter time again, and there has once more been a disposition to discuss the sense and the advantages of the proceeding. But in some quarters, such as the Chamber of Commerce, where there have been inquiries as to discussions upon the subject, there has been a tendency to say that it is stupid at the present time to discuss a regulation that has been established for three years already, and which now seems to be more firmly fixed than ever.

"Why," ask the officers of this institution, "will you people always worry or contemplate unnecessarily the possibilities of change, for this question as to the merits of the existing arrangement suggests a change again, and these proposals are simply frivolous. We must have a settlement. In the questions put there is an implication that we should either abandon summer time or maintain it through the winter. Both ideas have their advocates. France will not abandon summer time now, and it would be silly to keep it on in the winter when the hour's lighting that had been saved in the summer would be wasted. M. David Mennet, president of the Chamber, says that at one time the Chamber of Commerce was quite against the changing of the hour every six months according to the present system. It seemed foolish, impractical, confusing and an absurd surrender to human weakness. But experience has made a difference, and, says M. Mennet, it is useless to disregard the fact that the reform has yielded fine results, and what we ask now is that the change twice a year should be regarded as permanent, so that there should be uniformity and settlement from year to year, after as well as during the war."

In many important quarters there has been a tendency to regard as altogether wrong the pronouncement of some of the Chamber of Commerce personages to the effect that the present consideration is frivolous, for this has been a war measure pure and simple, and but for the war would almost certainly never have been introduced. Now the end of the war draws near and perhaps the struggle will be over before the time for another change comes on. Optimists think it will. It is time now then to think and decide. Opinion seems to vary in different communities, but there is apparently a great majority of the whole for the existing system of the change in March and the change back in October.

The dairymen, who have been represented as specially concerned, have been examined on the question and are pronounced in favor of the system, particularly the maintenance of "real" time in winter. M. Piant, the director of the hotel proprietors' organization, is for the maintenance of summer and winter time on the war system. He maintains that there is a national interest to serve in the matter. In regard to the hotels there is on an average a 10 per cent economy effected in gas and electricity. If this figure were multiplied by several thousands it would be seen what a grand economy is effected. The working classes vary somewhat in their attitude according to their vocation, but generally they like the double change. The miners seem to be against it.

On the whole it may be regarded as certain that the present arrangement will be adhered to in France after the war.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 478)  
Lessons From The War  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The immediate necessities of war have put into actual operation what years of discussion in peace did not and could not accomplish. The results now justify the question:

Has there not been opened, among its other possibilities, the road to the solution of the difficulties which have for the last 25 years or more confronted labor and capital, whose problem has always related itself most directly to a just and proper distribution of what we may call the "residual profit," meaning that profit which remains after both have contributed what was necessary to produce it?

Practically the whole industrial problem is involved in a just distribution of such residual profit at the end of operation.

War necessities brought the United States Government into a direct connection with industrial production. It has proven a factor, or working partner, strong enough, and determined enough, to control and adjust differences, and compel labor and capital to devote themselves to more consistent and exclusive effort to the work in hand.

It has developed an administrative function of government control in promoting industrial production, and the distribution of residual profits, which is having its successful demonstration and application in every-day affairs.

In the reconstruction period approaching, beyond doubt there will be a determined effort to go back to pre-war methods which would discredit, repeal, and destroy this function. If it should be preserved, it is not too soon to know distinctly its advantages and prepare for its retention. What necessity unexpectedly and temporarily brought should be improved upon, and by proper legislation made permanent.

The United States Government, by tax legislation, has a method for reaching and relating its power to incomes. It defines the nature of capital, and it undertakes to say what is a fair and just return for its use. It has fixed a minimum amount to which each individual, family, or child, is recognized as having an undisputed right for its living, and with no distinction of class.

While this was in connection with taxation, Congress has indicated in a broad way its power to deal directly and concretely with some of the features most intimately connected with working industrial conditions.

For conservation in expenditure, the government has taken over railroads, steamships, telephones and telegraphs. It has taken over private property where it was thought the public could be better served. It has stimulated widespread increased production. It has adjusted wages to profits. It has increased freight and passenger rates to the public in an adjustment of profits to a fair return upon capital. We have seen how the government can bring a prompt response to needs not heretofore thought possible.

It has found itself warranted in entering into written agreements with corporations guaranteeing capital a fair return upon its investment in properties being used by the public.

It has assured its upkeep betterment, and enlargement in protection of private investment. It does this without taking away the personal, the initiative or operating efficiency.

It undertakes to inform labor where its service is in demand, see to its distribution housing and transportation, prevent unfair solicitation tending to unsettling of wages.

It has settled disputes and inflicted penalties both upon employee and employer in enforcing its findings. It has removed corporations from speculative influence, relieving from anxiety tens of thousands of small investors, widows and dependents, in an assurance of dividends and interest, its supervision, and in some instances a guarantee that they never before had.

The broad powers of government administration, in the exercise of this new function, has shown an ability to prevent waste even by the profligate in the matter of food. To prevent idleness by rich or poor. To encourage savings; to promote efficiency.

It is furnishing in a remarkable way occupation heretofore unknown, for men and women of the highest ability, natural or acquired, whose circumstances permit them to give an unselfish service for the public good, free from any canting sentimentality, political or fawning constituency.

The province of the government up to the time of declaring war was, in a few words, that of governing the conduct of its citizens as related to each other and to their public affairs, and providing through taxation, the money needed to do this; postal control was about the only exception.

In the consideration and discussion of what is here proposed, it must not be approached from what pre-war functions of government have been, but from what we have learned from our war experience indicating what they should be.

We must recognize a new régime in industrial affairs, where through the stronger, broader and more positive aid of the United States Government as a third party in industrial organization, both labor and capital are relieved of what has been unavoidable friction, in having ready at hand, as a recognized part of its organization a higher and impartial power capable of preserving order and harmonious conditions.

Legislation would follow, adjusting present temporary methods to per-

manent ones and the door opened whereby other activities willing to accept the changes necessary can have the government a third co-operative factor in their work.

(Signed) OREN B. TAFT.  
Chicago, Illinois, November, 1918.

(No. 493)  
A Signal Suffrage Victory  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent editorial you refer to the defeat of the dry constitutional amendment in Minnesota by only 756 votes. Under the handicap of requiring a majority of all the votes cast at the election, which allows all who did not vote one way or another on an amendment to be counted as voting against it, it is almost impossible for one to be carried, but this actually was done in Oklahoma on Nov. 5, in the case of the woman suffrage amendment. Even under favorable conditions it requires an immense amount of work and money to carry a state for woman suffrage. This may be illustrated by saying that in addition to the large amount of both, which the women of Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma were able to furnish, the national association contributed the services of 22 of its best organizers for many months and about \$33,000. It hopes that the early submission of the federal amendment will prevent the necessity for any more of these state campaigns, as the question then can be decided by the legislatures. It is believed that with the prestige of winning these three large states this amendment will be adopted during the session of Congress which will end on March 4. It is undoubtedly the sentiment of the country that it should not be carried over to another Congress, which will have tremendous issues to deal with.

As The Christian Science Monitor has clearly pointed out, there will be no cessation of effort for this amendment until it has been submitted by Congress. The help of The Christian Science Monitor in creating public sentiment in its favor has been of inestimable value.

(Signed) IDA HUSTED HARPER.  
Editorial Chairman, Leslie Suffrage Bureau.  
New York City, Nov. 23, 1918.

(No. 477)  
Fees to Pay Road Costs  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On your editorial page of Nov. 15 appears a reference to the \$60,000,000 bond issue for hard roads in Illinois, and the statement that automobile fees will meet the interest on bonds. I am inclosing circular covering the matter, and wish to call your attention to the fact that the entire bond issue and interest will be met by automobile fees, and no taxes will be levied on property. Also this plan met with the approval of the automobile owners, and will be no hardship on them to pay. This year we are paying an increased tax on fee and next year it will be increased again.

(Signed) CHESTER L. WHITMAN.  
Canton, Illinois, Nov. 18, 1918.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR BOYS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board, it was decided to give formal notice of the board's proposal to fix minimum rates for boys under 18 years of age employed in Merioneth and Montgomery wholly or mainly as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds, on the basis of weekly wages, for a week consisting of the hours of employment whether on week days or on Sunday customary in the area in the case of these classes of workers, ranging from 15s. for boys under 14 by annual increments to the full minimum of 35s. for men of 18 and over. Before effect can be given of this proposal a month must elapse from the date on which notice of proposal is given, during which period objections to the proposal may be lodged with the wages board. The board also considered the question of fixing minimum rates for piecework in agriculture, and after discussion decided that it was not expedient at present to fix such rates. Workers employed on piecework will accordingly continue to be subject to the minimum time rates fixed, in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Corn Production Act.

LEGAL STEP IN SHIPBUILDING  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic. By declaring shipbuilding a "war work" the federal government intends to remove it from the scope of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and the effect of Mr. Justice Higgins' recent award, which was published in The Christian Science Monitor. Legislation is shortly to be introduced with this object. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Arbitration Court, refused to order piece work in connection with the case of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Commonwealth, and ordered that the refusal of the union or its members to sign the government shipbuilding agreement should not be a bar to the employment of the men in shipbuilding.

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## LANGUAGE AND LIBERTY

This is the fourth article dealing with this subject. Others have appeared previously in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 6, Nov. 13, and Nov. 19. Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It would not take much of a statistician to prove that the most expensive thing upon earth is carelessness. To make a long list of losses and calamities due to carelessness would be an easy matter, but as everybody already knows how expensive carelessness is, we shall omit the list, wishing that we might also omit or remit the price we usually pay for this kind of experience. Long ago a great statesman said that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty and thereby he dealt a blow to careless citizenship that should not be easily forgotten. One of the instances in which carelessness has been most flagrant was in allowing propaganda for the German language to go on without let or hindrance. The government of the United States seemed to have forgotten that the very life blood of the nation's liberty is the English language, and that the more the language of a country is subdued in prestige because other languages are given a prominent place in its daily life, the farther away that country gets from the necessary ideals of government or good citizenship.

The writer of this article has closely observed during a period of 40 years the steady development of Germanism in the United States. For convenience in this article we will divide the Germans in America into three great classes or types. The first class we shall name the assimilative class. In this class we find the Germans and their descendants who loved true liberty and who readily and eagerly assimilated the ideals of democracy. These people gladly learned the English language. They upheld the public schools and were enthusiastic supporters of state and town educational institutions as well as of the many secular colleges of which this country can boast. In the children of this class we find as staunch supporters of democratic ideals as in any other class of wide-awake citizens. Indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish them from any other type of pure Americans. Most of these people were religious, usually having a membership in some German Protestant church. It was from this class that the German Methodists, German Baptists, United Brethren, Evangelical Association and other similar denominations recruited their membership. Though the children studied the German language after it was introduced into the public schools, this class of German-Americans were not responsible for having their original language placed into the educational system; indeed some of them vigorously opposed it.

The second class is the non-assimilative class. They were Germans first, last and all the time. Children of even the third generation could not speak nor understand a word of English. They usually lived in the country near some large city. Near the city of Chicago and also near Milwaukee Germans of this type have been found. The grandparents had emigrated to this country, but neither they nor their children's children could speak English. Now the reason for this non-assimilation is found first of all in the parochial schools. These schools were German. If English was taught, it was so little that it was speedily forgotten. The German school kept up a German church. The home was German and the newspapers and other reading matter were also German. The trading was done in stores where German was often the principal language.

Now this article is in no way intended to be an attack upon parochial schools. If parents wish to give their children religious training such as a parochial school affords, they are, of course, at liberty to do so, but—and this must be emphasized—let the language of the parochial school be the language of the country—let it be English and not German. The government should most certainly prescribe the language to be taught to the children of this country whether it be in a public or parochial school. If it does not, let it take care lest its liberties be again challenged and its government obstructed. That it is possible to have large communities in this land where English is not spoken and hardly understood is hardly a bulwark to liberty.

There is a third class, however, which, while it spoke both English and German, was in tastes and ideals distinctly German and of the three classes mentioned the last, which we shall call the politico-German class, was in many respects the most dangerous to the liberties of our country. The other two classes were obedient

and with proper government instruction would always make good citizens. But the third class has always and still is an element of danger because of its activity and influence in the government.

This grossly material class is always in mischief. The way in which it has usually disposed itself is as follows: In the State of Wisconsin, for example, every city of 2000 or more inhabitants had one or more breweries, about one saloon for every 200 inhabitants, a Turn-Verein with its Turn-Halle and also a Sängerbund. The Turn-Verein usually, turned out to be a mere drinking club, every Turn-Halle being amply provided with its bar. The Sängerbund, while it did some singing, also, to be sure, had plenty of beer. Now back of all the Turn-Vereins and Sängerbunds there was usually one class of people—the liquor trade or the brewers and saloon keepers. It is right here where is found the power that placed the German language in the public schools. The Germans of the parochial school did not care what was taught in the public schools of the city, for their children did not attend them anyway, but the atheistic brewers and their materially minded German political friends, and often their Yankee henchmen, did want the German language taught. To them German seemed a necessary adjunct to "the trade." It seemed doubtful to them you see, whether beer-drinking would ever thrive if it were not for the propagation of the German language. The more people spoke German, the more would they acquire a taste for the things that are supposed to make up German ideals, and to the brewers drinking beer is a most essential part of a man's ideal. It was, then, largely due to the liquor trade in the '70s and '80s that German became a part of the public school curriculum. How much direct propaganda was also carried on by Germany through this channel may never be known, but it is easy to see that any group of men extremely friendly to Germany, who had played their part in politics so long and so thoroughly, must have been a great temptation to a scheming autocracy.

BRAZIL AND M. CLEMENCEAU  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BORDEAUX, France.—M. Graca Aranha, Brazilian Plenipotentiary, in a speech delivered in connection with the Latin-American celebrations, pronounced a remarkable eulogy of the President of the Council, M. Clemenceau. "The confidence of Latin-America," he said, "is placed in the great men who are leading the free peoples to victory. I am thinking of the grand old man who has captured the imaginations of the peoples and won for ever the gratitude of the hearts of men. He is a terror to the evil minded and the hope of those who set their trust in good. He likes to be shoulder to shoulder, facing the enemy in the center of the battle furnace, with the brave and dauntless young tigers of France. He smiles on the brave, and yet his heart melts before the immense sacrifice of men and things. The greatness of his presence at the summit of power was sufficient to scare away treason, to give strength to the weak, to scatter the shadows which darkened men's thoughts, and to bring again the sunshine of victory. If he has pointed the finger of scorn at human weakness, his denunciations were coupled with that light of faith which was one day to save the world. The roots of his ancestry are cast deep and far into the very heart of the race. Its immortal genius is his inspiration. He knows neither fatigue nor weakness. He is as tireless as hope, mobile as quicksilver, light as air, with the strength of the tank... and when he sleeps, this fabulous old being still wakes, watchful, ever watchful of his people. How grand is this old Tiger of France! And the Tiger is a man..."

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS AWAIT PEACE TERMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas will make no changes in its school textbooks on history and geography until the world war is finally ended with the signing of the peace terms and the ratification of the treaties by the different countries. The Kansas small boys and girls will continue to study during the present school year from the books which were issued before the war.

The State furnishes its own textbooks at cost to the children. Just before the Balkan wars, Kansas issued a textbook on history and another on geography and in a few months both were practically worthless as far as modern information was concerned. Pamphlet supplements are being issued to the teachers of the schools and these with the newspapers have kept the children reasonably well up to date.

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## AIMS OF LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS

United States Organization Holds  
That Countries Must Establish  
Relations on Basis of Coopera-  
tion Rather Than Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The League of Free Nations Association, which joined recently in formulating the Victory program issued by the League to Enforce Peace, was founded in New York with the same idea behind it as was behind the similarly named organization in England. The dominant feature of this association is its insistence upon profound changes to be made in the older international structure. For instance, it protests against the assumption that a nation's security and prosperity rest chiefly upon its own strength and resources, and lays down the fundamental idea that the security and rights of each nation must rest upon the strength of a League of Free Nations, that is, that the nations of the world must establish their relations upon a basis of cooperation, rather than of competition, if peace is to endure. According to the program:

"No state shall accord to one neighbor privileges not accorded to others—this ruling to apply to the purchase of raw material as well as to access to markets. Equality of economic opportunity does not mean the abolition of all tariffs or the abolition of the right of self-governing states to determine whether free trade or protection is to their best interests."

"States exercising authority in non-self-governing territories shall not exercise that power as a means of securing a privileged economic position for their own nationals; economic opportunity in such territories shall be open to all peoples on equal terms, the peoples of nations possessing no such territories, being in the same position economically as those that possess great subject empires. Investments and concessions in backward countries should be placed under international control."

"Goods and persons of the citizens of all states should be transported on equal terms on international rivers, canals, straits or railroads."

"Landlocked states must be guaranteed access to the sea on equal terms, both by equality of treatment in communications running through other states, and by the use of seaports."

Concerning this, it is stated that "It is obvious that any plan insuring national security and equality of economic opportunity will involve a limitation of national sovereignty. It is here particularly that the success of the league will demand the doing of the 'unprecedented things' mentioned by President Wilson."

This League of Free Nations Association also points out the fact that international machinery will need demoralization as well as progressive differentiation of function. Complete publicity and effective popular representation must be insisted upon, they say, if the proposed League of Nations is not to develop into an immense bureaucratic union of governments instead of the democratic union of peoples desired. In concluding its statement of aims presented to the public for consideration, the association declares: "At a time when deep-seated forces of reaction would hamper a democratic solution and assert the old scheme of competitive militarism, of economic wars after the war, of division and bitterness and unhealed sores, such as will breed further wars and rob this one of its great culmination, we call on all liberal-minded men to stand behind the ideas which the President has enunciated, and we invite them to join in fellowship with us for their realization."

The president of the League of Free Nations Association is Norman Hapgood. The membership includes also, Judge William L. Ransom, Mds. V. G. Simekovich, Mrs. Willard Straight, Frederick C. Howe, Charles A. Beard, John Dewey, Winston Churchill and James Harvey Robinson.

### VICTORY LOAN IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Executive heads of the Manitoba Victory Loan campaign expect the final totals for the province to exceed \$45,000,000, as the belated mails from the country districts are coming into headquarters here heavier than at any time during the campaign. The objective for the Province of Manitoba was \$40,000,000. Last year Manitoba was asked for \$15,000,000, and gave over \$33,000,000. This year the city of Winnipeg subscribed \$29,299,450 and the country the balance. About 300 women made themselves responsible for the canvass of the residential section of the city, and they brought in applications for considerably more than \$1,500,000 from the women in the homes. The per capita investment of every man, woman and child in Manitoba in Canada's fifth loan amounts to \$78.62 as against \$58.25 in 1917. The city of Winnipeg's per capita average is \$158.58 as against \$108 in 1917.

### QUEBEC'S AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—In accordance with a carefully mapped out program, the Province of Quebec has been at work on increased agricultural production, and is said to have outdistanced the other provinces in percentage of such increase. The increases during the year just closed, have been: wheat 32 per cent, oats 29 per cent, hay 14 per cent, beans 29 per cent, peas 62 per cent, rye 99 per cent, buckwheat 39 per cent, mixed grains 59 per cent, linseed 29 per cent, grain corn 26 per cent, potatoes 17 per cent, turnips and beets 36 per cent, hay 53 per cent, silo corn 25 per cent,

market garden truck 100 per cent. The area under cultivation was increased by 4,161,279 acres, and there was more intensive production in all lines. As to farm animals, increases were also manifest: horses by 31 per cent, milch cows 28 per cent, cattle 30 per cent, sheep 13 per cent, and hogs 40 per cent. There were in all 10,000,000 pounds of maple sugar made, and 2,000,000 gallons of maple syrup. There are at present 11,000 farmers more in the Province than there were in 1911.

## HORTICULTURE IN SCHOOLS OF QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Province of Quebec is attaching as much importance to agricultural education these days as any other province of the Dominion. Since 1914 practical teaching of horticulture has been a feature of the teaching in the primary schools of the Province. It is estimated that in four years 61,563 pupils have been taught in the schools the rudiments of horticulture. Those who have been watching the development say that this early training has aroused the natural curiosity of the school children, and left with them favorable impressions and ideas regarding the cultivation of the soil.

Agricultural experts are sent around the Province by the Quebec Government to give the farmers in their homes the benefit of the latest improvements in agricultural production. Short courses of agriculture constitute another sign of agricultural progress in Quebec. An itinerant school goes through the greater part of the Province. Over 1000 lectures are given each year in the rural centers, and it is estimated that 100,000 persons benefit from these agricultural courses annually.

## TENNESSEE LAW CHANGES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Prior to the session of the next Tennessee Legislature, in January, the attorney-general of the State will hold a conference at Nashville to consider revamping certain statutes and bringing about new legislation relating to the trial of cases in the criminal courts of both State and county, that costs may be reduced. It is planned that a non-partisan organization shall be developed at this meeting which will commend the passage of certain constitutional bills including a statute that will enable attorney-generals to bring witnesses from one State to another at the expense of the State; also the enactment of a law to permit attorney-generals to file presentments without the action of the grand jury. The passage of a bill providing that men who have committed murder and who plead insanity shall be placed in asylums until cured will also be favored.

## JAPAN'S POSITION IN RELIGIOUS WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—While Japan is rapidly abandoning her old faiths, she is in danger of becoming too materialistic in the process, according to the Rev. Yoshiyasu Hiraiwa, D. D., bishop of the Methodist church of Japan and the East, who arrived here on a tour of the United States. "Although the Christian religion is as yet the smallest in the number of members, still it yields the greatest influence of all the faiths, beliefs and religions in Japan. Tokyo has 14 strong churches, which are all self-supporting. It has progressive colleges, universities and technical schools. Japan will undoubtedly ask for a seat at the peace table when it comes time to settle the terms of peace in Europe."

## INCREASE IN CHINA'S WOOD OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Washington.—An increase in the volume of China wood oil is expected this season, due to the demand for all oriental oils as the result of the war. China wood oil has a permanent place in the industries of the United States. In China the oil has been used for centuries in waterproofing paper fabrics, and in making varnish and ink.

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## COOPERATION FOR THE YELLOW RACES

Methodist Bishop of China Says  
Policy of Non-Aggressiveness  
Must Be Followed by White  
Race to Avoid Future Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Unless a policy of cooperation and justice is pursued in the dealings with the yellow races, another and more serious conflict than the war now ending in Europe is in store for the white race, says the Rev. Willson S. Lewis, Bishop of China, who is in the United States to assist in the centenary movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"One of the great causes that may lead to difficulty with the yellow races is the past injustice of the white man toward other races," the bishop said. "Europe owns the Sahara desert. Europe owns India, and the white man controls Malaysia. Even now the white man seeks to control China and threatens to carve up China as a sailor carved up a whale."

"The United States alone stands for non-aggressiveness among the yellow people. The yellow man is trembling with fear in every joint, and fear is a forerunner of war. He knows what the policy of the white man has been and dreads him. He has had to concede ex-territoriality rights in all his great ports, and the countries of Europe and America function in all them. This whole idea is one of the potent causes of trouble just ahead."

"Japan's policy is to secure domination among the yellow people. It knows the art of war as well as any nation. Its government is modeled after Germany. So are its schools and army. Its navy is modeled after the English navy. Just now Japan controls either by treaty or mortgage on money loaned China the great and most important districts of China and most of her railroad systems and mines."

"It is not impossible that Japan should arm China for a contest for the supremacy between the white and yellow races. The one nation that can stand as an arbiter in this hour and successfully prevent this calamity is the United States."

"China loves the United States. In 1914, when war broke out, Great Britain, France and later Italy brought all of their diplomatic power to bear upon China to cause her to declare war against Germany and Austria. Japan threatened China and brought pressure of all kinds, but China refused. In April, 1917, President Wilson recognized a state of war and cabled to the President of China inviting China to join the United States against Germany and Austria. Inside of three weeks China declared war. This is significant, and it shows the standing of the United States in China."

The bishop cited other instances proving the friendship of China toward the United States and Americans, and said that no Chinaman would think for a minute of molesting an American, even telling of going through districts infested with Chinese bandits and getting universally respectful treatment when it was known he was American.

## SENATOR ROBERTSON ON RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The new Minister of Labor, the Hon. Gideon Robertson, addressed a large meeting held under the joint auspices of the Great War Veterans Association and the People's Forum. The minister remarked that they had seen the war brought to a victorious conclusion by cooperation and the many post-war problems would be solved by cooperation and national effort. "We have seen," he said, "the destruction wrought by the great military effort to establish monarchical and autocratic conditions, and have seen an attempt to control the world fall. We have seen a number of kingdoms overthrown, and the reason of all this is that somebody attempted to rule whether the common people liked it or not. We have seen Russia re-

duced from a monarchy to a state of absolute anarchy."

"How shall we begin to reconstruct our commercial and social life? There will not be the same enthusiasm or patriotic fervor in connection with this period that there was when we first heard the sound of the drums, and the call came, but the lessons of the past four years have taught us that we must make reconstruction a permanent success. Everybody knew that some time or other the question would have to be faced. The armistice came sooner, however, than was expected, owing to the splendid cooperation of the allied forces under one hand—Marshal Foch. With this effective cooperation came victory. It is merely another demonstration of the standard of efficiency that may be brought about by cooperation of effort."

"During the last session of Parliament, it was realized and anticipated that something had to be done when the war was over and when the war industries ceased. It was realized that there would be a great change in the manufacturing industries of this country. In this regard legislation was passed that will, to some extent, meet the needs of this period."

Senator Robertson anticipated some temporary inconvenience in the labor market, estimating that by the end of the year there would be 200,000 men and women in Canada seeking employment. Some would be absorbed in other lines of work, but it would be necessary to find employment for all to prevent hardship. A great part of Europe will have to be rebuilt and Canada will be called upon to supply some of the material required for the reconstruction of France and Belgium."

On the question of education Senator Robertson spoke of the establishment of Dominion-wide technical schools, adding that if the people of Canada would take advantage of the opportunities lying at their door, Canada might achieve the same prominence as a nation as the Canadian armies had achieved in the field.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB NAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—By almost a unanimous vote the independent German-American Woman's Club of Chicago, a club of women of German extraction, organized for the study of American civic questions, has refused to change its name.

The women contend that their loyalty has never been questioned and that the club was organized with the thought of Americanizing German women and the objection to dropping the term German was that it would hinder the club in reaching the women of German extraction whom they wished to reach.

The German part of the title was chosen, it was stated by the member who proposed a change in the name, because most of the women in the club are of German descent. These women knew little of civic affairs and were organized to take up the study of civic questions, that they might be prepared, she stated, to use the ballot. The member who proposed the change in the name said that she objected to the use of the title German because she saw no need of it and wanted the club called the Independent Woman's Club. The German part of the title she maintained, however, has no significance other than to designate that the women of the club are German women.

## FORT OGLETHORPE'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.—Reliable unofficial information has been received in military circles in Chattanooga, stating that the United States Government intends to retain Fort Oglethorpe as a permanent army post after the war. This, if true, would mean that approximately 40,000 will be stationed in Chickamauga Park during the coming year.

## PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON STATE

Beneficial Effects of the Dry Law  
Are So Evident That the  
Sentiment in Its Favor Is Said  
to Have Greatly Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Washington.—The beneficial effects of prohibition have been so evident in the State of Washington that sentiment in its favor has greatly increased during the past three years, and any sort of legislation having in view further restriction of the liquor traffic is sure to receive a heavy majority vote from the citizens of the State. At the recent general elections a "bone dry" amendment to the present law, passed by the last state legislature and referred to the people, received an overwhelming majority vote and becomes operative Jan. 1, 1919. For three years druggists have been allowed to sell liquors on physicians' prescriptions for medicinal purposes, and under a permit system, for mechanical purposes. This detail of the traffic will cease Jan. 1. Thereafter they will be allowed to import and sell only sacramental wines to the churches. After that date, so far as the text of the law is concerned, the churches will constitute the only barrier to the absolute prohibition of liquor in the State.

As long as the open saloon remains in Montana, however, the authorities of the State of Washington will have the bootlegger to contend with. The saloons of Western Montana are within easy reach of the Washington bootlegger by automobile, and a great deal of liquor has been brought into Spokane in this way. Other consignments are shipped over the railroads to small stations near Spokane, and brought into the city in various ways and by devious routes. These shipments arrive in all sorts, sizes, and shapes of containers calculated to deceive, and under labels as misleading. Many of these shipments are intercepted and confiscated, but many of them undoubtedly reach their destination.

Montana has passed a prohibition law that goes into effect Jan. 1, 1919, but the law does not limit the amount of stock a dealer may have on hand on that date, while it allows him one year thereafter to get rid of it. For this reason Spokane officials do not expect any radical change in bootlegging activities during the coming year.

The effects of the present prohibition law in one direction is revealed by the records of the Spokane Police Department in the number of arrests for drunkenness and on charges directly associated with the liquor traffic, before and since the law became operative. During ten months of the year 1915, under the open saloon, there were 2082 such arrests; during ten months of the present year, under prohibition there have been 917 arrests for drunkenness and for the possession and sale of liquor. For drunkenness and violation of the liquor law fines are levied ranging from \$30 to \$200 (in addition to jail sentences), and many bonds ranging from \$25 to \$500 are forfeited. During the first 12 days of November \$2212.50 was paid into the city treasury through these channels.

With surrounding territory gradually getting rid of the liquor business it is believed that at no distant date, probably within the next 18 months, the traffic business will be practically suppressed in every city and village in the State.

## FARM LOANS IN KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Myron A. Waterman, special representative of

the Federal Farm Loan Bank at Washington, is touring Kentucky with a view to instructing farmers in the methods of organizing farm loan associations. He reports that bankers are aiding in every way possible. Up to Nov. 1, 66 associations had been organized, and through them loans made to approximately 1000 farmers for an aggregate of \$2,000,000.

## COAL GOES UP \$1 A TON IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An increase of \$1 per ton in the price of household coal in Boston is allowed by an order of James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, issued upon recommendation of the Boston Fuel Committee. The new schedule of prices which becomes operative at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, permits Boston dealers to charge \$12 per ton for broken, egg, stove and chestnut sizes of anthracite, \$11 a ton for pea coal and \$10 a ton for the next smaller size, No. 1 buckwheat.

This increase in the retail price of coal, according to the Boston Fuel Committee, is caused by the recent advance in the mine price of \$1.05 per ton, by the United States Fuel Administration, to cover the wage increase awarded to the anthracite miners.

"As Federal Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts, I have carefully considered the new maximum price schedule recommended by the Boston Fuel Committee, and I hereby approve the same," says Mr. Storrow in the new order. "Attention is called to the fact that this new schedule becomes operative only as each dealer runs out of his lower-cost coal, and then only as he runs out of the several sizes."

## HEAVY GREAT LAKES TRAFFIC EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Vessels predict freight and passenger traffic on the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes next year on a scale greater than before the war. While there has been considerable trade in coal from United States ports to Canada and a return of pulpwood and pulp from the Dominion, not to mention certain food stuffs, the taking of scores of lake vessels for Atlantic transport and the absence of the usual tramp steamers, owing to the call for ships, have cut the lake shipping to the minimum. There has been practically no attempt at passenger traffic, only a few of the lake liners running, and merely sufficient craft operating along the St. Lawrence and through the Thousand Islands to care for the ferry business and connect ports not accommodated by railroads. That passenger traffic by water will be resumed another season there is no doubt, while the foreign demand for grains and foodstuffs will bring large quantities through lake waterways. While the Great Lakes fleet has been affected severely by the withdrawal to the sea under the Shipping Board orders, the lakes were never so well equipped with modern shipbuilding facilities.

## LIQUOR INTERESTS DEFEND RETREAT

Facing Utter Rout in the United  
States, They Seek to Cast  
Doubt on Legality of Laws  
Which Will Overthrow Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Nothing, it is believed, illustrates more clearly the sad predicament in which the liquor interests find themselves than the belated attempt now being made to get an opinion from the Supreme Court of the United States on the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Law, which rendered liquor shipped into dry territory subject to the law of the state into which it was shipped, and therefore often liable to confiscation. The case involves not merely the validity of the Webb-Kenyon Law, but incidentally the validity of the resolution of Congress to submit the National Prohibition Amendment.

In the briefs submitted by the attorneys for the liquor interests, it was contended that two-thirds of Congress meant two-thirds of all the members elected. The case, then, centers round what constitutes a quorum of Congress. "According to the plea of the liquor attorneys, almost all the legislation which has been enacted by Congress would be invalid and unconstitutional, a fact which in itself, and by itself, shows the unreasonable nature of the contention."

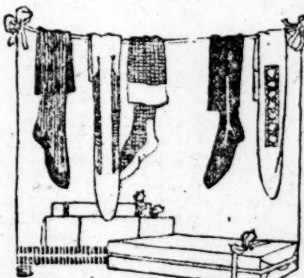
Attorney-General Brewster of Kansas, and Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, in the briefs which they submitted, contended that two-thirds of Congress means two-thirds of a quorum present and voting. These attorneys pointed out that the Constitution defines a quorum to be a majority of the members present and voting, and that the House and Senate have repeatedly ruled that two-thirds of each house means two-thirds of a quorum. There is little doubt, if any, it is said, that the Supreme Court, when it hands down an opinion, will agree with this view as to what constitutes a quorum of Congress. Should the court hold that this constitutional provision means two-thirds of all the members elected, it would invalidate the resolution to submit the national prohibition amendment. Such an action on the part of the court would lead to the questioning of many laws and enactments constituting much of the framework of government.

There is no danger, then from the present forlorn attempt of the liquor interests to stay the ebb tide of their fortunes. It merely illustrates their incapacity to fight even rearguard actions. Their forces are evidently demoralized, and it is safe to say that the investigation pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee will shortly bring out facts to show the close connection between the liquor forces and the hostile propaganda with which this country has been flooded for many years.

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Women's \$1.50 Silk Hosiery	3 pairs 3.75
Women's \$1.75 Silk Hosiery	3 pairs 4.50
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## DEMOBILIZATION AT TECH SET FOR DEC. 4

Members of Student Army Training Corps Unit at Big Massachusetts Institute Are to Be Reduced to Pre-War Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Demobilization for the S. A. T. C. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is set for Wednesday, Dec. 4. Everybody appears to be pleased excepting perhaps Bursar Ford, who will have on his hands the settlement with the United States War Department, with which the institute, as in the case with the other colleges in the land, has only a verbal agreement. The opinion of the faculty was voiced a few days ago by one of them, who said that the present arrangements could not end too soon for him, while incidentally the students allow that now they may perhaps get time for the studies to which the military regime has obliged them to give only second place. The faculty of the institute decided at a recent meeting to return the academic part of the curriculum to its old standing, S. A. T. C. or no S. A. T. C., and this has been waiting only for the determination of some of the details before announcement.

At the moment the government is paying for the board, lodgings and tuition of 1200 or 1400 students, who will later be thrown on their own resources, probably with the beginning of the second term. In a good many colleges it is the apprehension that many of the students will discontinue their work with the cessation of the S. A. T. C. The feeling at the institute does not go far in this direction. It is true that most of the young men are either students who are in their sophomore or junior years and will remain, or else of the rating of freshmen and were competent to enter as such at the beginning of the term. The effort to secure other students from the high schools for whom, at the request of the War Department, the entrance requirements were lowered, was not particularly successful and instead of the couple of hundred that the government expected would enter there were only a few. The student body will therefore be much the same as in past years, and is likely to be quite as able to meet the financial requirements. The presence of the barracks may help for a term or two to house them.

With reference to the structures that Technology has erected at a cost of about \$400,000, it will be necessary to make the best arrangement possible with the government. When the Naval Aviation Detachment is graduated, which will be in January, it will relieve the Walker Memorial for the purposes for which it was built, namely an all-Technology club house and social center. As soon as possible the work will be taken up of finishing it for these uses. The great hall, however, will no longer be used for a dining room and meals served will be in the smaller restaurants. For the student and general use the great mess hall of the Students Army Training Corps will be continued in service, having an excellent equipment for the work.

A quick census of the students reveals the fact that the loss among the Students Army Training Corps will not exceed a couple of hundred, this figure including those who had doubts about being able to finance themselves and those not heard from. In addition the institute has announced its intention to accept a sub-freshman class to enter on Dec. 30. Last year this class numbered 110, and was limited by the facilities in the chemical laboratories. It should be even larger this year and will bring the total registration of institute students to about normal, when it is figured that there is no senior class, these young men having received their degrees and gone into service a couple of months ago.

### Mustering-Out Plans

New York Preparing to Demobilize Student Army Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—College and universities of this city are preparing for speedy compliance with the order to demobilize their divisions of the Student Army Training Corps. It is believed that large numbers of the men will be mustered out on Monday next and that the work will be completed by Dec. 21, while by the first of the year regular peace-time curricula will be reestablished.

At Columbia University, New York, the corps commandant, Maj. H. C. Earnshaw, plans to muster out the vocational division on Monday and the collegiate section about Wednesday, but expects that 900 out of 2000 men in training there will remain.

Chancellor E. E. Brown of New York University expects about that same number to remain from the 1300 in training at that institution and says that plans have already been formulated for the resumption of work on a civilian basis with all possible credit given for work done and with the course so arranged that men who so desire may enter at the middle of the academic year.

The College of the City of New York has also announced plans for the discontinuance of war courses on Dec. 1 and for a special eight weeks' course to begin at that time, for which credits toward a diploma will be given.

### STATE GRAIN ELEVATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—The full state vote has not yet been canvassed officially, but returns are now definite enough to show that without doubt the proposition to build a state-owned ter-

minal grain elevator at Great Falls, Montana, has carried easily. This has been agitated for several years, and the selection of Great Falls as the site makes that city the grain center of Montana without a doubt. Great Falls already has two big flourishing mills, and is in the heart of a vast grain country. The two other referendum measures voted upon by the state electorate Nov. 5 also appear to have carried. One of these provides for the exemption from taxation of mortgages on realty, and the other provides for legalizing chiropractic practice in the state.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE JOINT WAR FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHAMBERLAIN, South Dakota—In the recent campaign for the United War Work fund the quota of some counties in this state was raised by appropriations made by the boards of county commissioners. In this, Brule County, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated from the county treasury for this purpose.

This action was alleged to be considered justified by a law passed at the special session of the state legislature in March, 1918. This act authorizes boards of county commissioners to make appropriations in aid of "the Red Cross or any other similar organization engaged in war relief work, which shall be approved by the government of the United States."

As the work of the seven organizations for which this fund was raised are not "similar" to the Red Cross and are engaged in an entirely different kind of work, it is felt that such appropriations go beyond the plain intent of the law. Moreover, as one of these organizations is strictly a denominational organization, it is the opinion of competent attorneys that such action comes perilously near violating, if it does not in fact violate, that provision of the state constitution which provides that "No money or property of the State shall be given or appropriated for the benefit of any sectarian or religious society or institution." In a decision of the State Supreme Court which was handed down several years ago, and which has never been questioned, it was held that this provision of the constitution is self-executing, and controls and limits the powers of all state, county or municipal officers in auditing or paying any such appropriation.

## KANSAS TO TEST FEDERAL AUTHORITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kansas—A test to determine the right of the Federal Railroad Administration to undermine the authority of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission is under way. The Kansas commission has served notice that it no longer intends to be subservient to the Federal Administration in the matter of purely local freight rates. During the period of the war the Kansas commission dropped many of its functions, but now that the war is ended it is going back to work.

A. E. Helm, commerce counsel for the commission, has served notice upon the district freight committee that Kansas would permit the abrogation of the returned freight rule on intra-state shipments. This rule provides that when farm machinery or other merchandise is found defective it may be returned to the original shipper at one-half the original freight rate. The district committee has notified the State that the rule would be abrogated.

## PERUVIAN-CHILEAN SITUATION QUIET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LIMA, Peru—The Peruvian Government is apparently determined to prevent the occurrence of untoward incidents here in connection with the Peruvian-Chilean dispute. The situation continues calm. The only incident reported on Wednesday was from Callao, where the port workers are refusing to handle cargo from Chilean steamers. No demonstrations have taken place.

SANTIAGO, Chile—After a meeting of the Ministers on Wednesday with military and naval authorities it was semi-officially stated that it had been agreed that Great Britain be asked to give the two dreadnaughts under construction in England for Chile at the beginning of the war and taken over by the British Government.

It appears that the Chilean Government's policy concerning the Peruvian incidents has been decided upon. The dispute, it is held, was not one provoked by Chile, which is only maintaining firmly the national respect and dignity.

## MILK BOTTLE WASTE AND PRICE OF MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—At the John Doe inquiry into the high cost of milk which is scheduled to be opened before Chief Magistrate McAdoo on Monday, it will be shown that the wastage of milk bottles is a large factor in causing high prices for milk. In a statement recently issued by the Union of Superintendents, Janitors and Assistants, it was said that seeing that 1053 empty bottles had been found in one house at one time it would probably be quite possible to find at one time in the cellars of all five boroughs enough bottles for a week's supplies, and that if only the bottles to be refilled, thousands of bottles might be saved from the rubbish heaps.

## WORLD'S FOOD NEED TO BE IMPRESSED

Week of Dec. 1-7 Set Aside in the United States to Emphasize Necessity of Providing for Allies and Liberated Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Next week has been set aside by the United States Food Administration as "conservation week for world relief." Heretofore, the administration has based its activities and appeals on the necessities of the war with the slogan, "Win the war." The war is won, and the direction and character of its work must be changed, but the public must still be induced to cooperate, this time for the benefit of the entire world, and to understand that we are in a state of transition from a war basis to a world-reliance basis, so far as food is concerned.

A message has been sent from Herbert Hoover, who is in Europe getting first-hand information as to the needs of the hungry nations, which will be read in many churches on Sunday, Dec. 1. This message will outline America's opportunity for renewed service and sacrifice for the sake of helping the millions released from German oppression. Mr. Hoover turns his appeal to the world conscience, in place of the one to the war conscience, which was formerly made. Various organizations will receive messages from Mr. Hoover on Monday. Community public meetings have been arranged for Tuesday when, it is hoped, every city, town and hamlet will hold conservation assemblies. There will also be county gatherings. Speakers have gone forth from the Food Administration to address these meetings, and to reveal to the people of the country something of the food needs of the world.

Wednesday is to be Woman's Day, and the women of the country are to be asked to remain mobilized for war relief as they were for the winning of the war, and to pledge their cooperation in measures proposed by the government. Friday next is set apart for schools, colleges and libraries, and every teacher in the country will receive before that time a "food issue" of the National School Service, containing outlines for school programs. A message will be read from the United States Food Administration "to the boys and girls of America" in the schools of the country.

The central thought in this conservation week will be the privilege that Americans have in sharing their abundance with the Allies who have borne the brunt of the war, and with the liberated nations that famine may not bring revolt and anarchy. Wherever there is lack of food, the red flag of the revolutionists is already showing, and the peace which we went to war to secure is endangered. Food will check revolution.

The Food Administration estimates that in the coming year we must send 20,000,000 tons of food to Europe, the limit of the loading capacity of our ports. Before the war, America's exports were less than 6,000,000 tons a year, and last year were only 11,820,000 tons. While a great deal of wheat will have to be sent, the supplies of Australia and India can be drawn upon, now that the Mediterranean Sea routes are open. Our exports must include large quantities of fats, meats and feeds. Europe is so short of feed and fodder that there has been a rapid deterioration of meat and dairy herds. America must help to rehabilitate the European herds, and to increase the supplies of milk.

### Mr. Hoover's Latest Trip

Object Is to Study Questions of Relief and Reconstruction in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Before Herbert C. Hoover left for Europe last summer, it was decided to have the commission for relief in Belgium, which has done so much work of securing the Belgian population, serve as the nucleus for the enlarged operations that must now be undertaken for world relief, and the object of Mr. Hoover's present trip to Europe is to study the relief and reconstruction problems, not only of Belgium, but of all European countries.

The activities of the Belgian commission having thus become so intimately associated with various governmental functions of the United States, it has been decided to remove the headquarters from New York City to Washington. Before he left, Mr. Hoover, with President Wilson's approval, appointed the following members of an executive committee to deal with the enlarged activities:

Edgar Rickard, who has been with the Belgian relief commission since its inception and who has been latterly affiliated with the Food Administration; Prentiss N. Gray, representing the United States Shipping Board; F. S. Snyder, of the meat division of the Food Administration; Julius H. Barnes, of the cereal division; Theodore Whitmarsh, representing the

Food Administration; John Beaver White, of the War Trade Board; and Alexander J. Hemphill, of New York, treasurer of the commission for relief in Belgium.

The advisory committee named by President Wilson to cooperate in this country with the commission for relief in Belgium will continue to coordinate and assist in every way in furthering its interests. The membership of this advisory committee is as follows: Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman; Julius H. Barnes, S. Reading Bertrou, E. G. Broeniman, C. A. Coffin, R. Fulton Cutting, Elbert H. Gary, W. L. Honold, J. F. Lucey, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Frank Trumbull, Frank A. Vanderlip and John Beaver White.

## ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS PRAISE BOLSHIEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—At a gathering of radical Socialists here, resolution were adopted demanding that United States troops be withdrawn immediately from Russian territory. Lenin and Trotsky were praised by speakers as "two of the greatest men in the world's history," and Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, was ridiculed and denounced for his cooperation with the Administration at Washington in winning the war. Songs in the German tongue were sung, and all the radicalism that has been seething in St. Louis for months was given an airing.

The meeting has been announced as a celebration of the German revolution. All the speakers gave the radical element full credit for overthrowing the German Government, making no reference to the effect of allied armies on the situation. It was noted that while there was mild hand clapping and one protest when the United States flag was placed on the stage, there was an outburst when the red flag of the Internationale was placed on the platform. Practically all the speaking was in praise of Bolshevism.

"Bolshevism is socialism," said W. M. Brandt, secretary of the St. Louis Socialist radicals. "When you workmen rise up and take charge of the government you will be Bolsheviki." In discussing the possibility of collecting from the new government of Germany the financial reparation that may be demanded by the Allies for the destruction in Belgium and Northern France, he declared, "They will never collect a nickel from the Socialist government of Germany. It has declared all debts off."

Adolph Germer, secretary of the Nationalist Socialist Party, urged that the United States follow in the footsteps of Russia and Germany and establish a "Working Class Republic."

## NATIONAL GRANGE TO AID HOME ECONOMICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SYRACUSE, New York—At its recent conference, the National Grange voted to back the home economic movement of the farmers' wives, and appropriated \$1000 for the use of the national committee, which was directed to have a subcommittee of three in each state, and that these state committees shall have subcommittees in each subordinate grange through which home economics will be fostered. At the session of home economics, it was voted that the home life be made so attractive for the homeliving soldier that he will not be attracted away from farm life. Home economics, sanitation and home decoration are to be taught in the rural schools, if the women of the farms can put them there.

## REMOVAL OF NEAR BEER BAN ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Paul Bunn, secretary of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, is in Washington asking that the ban be lifted on the making of soft drinks and near beers, so that St. Louis industries may be able to give employment to thousands of men who will be out of work after Dec. 1, when beer brewing ends.

The thousands of bushels of malt now in storage here could be used, according to the Chamber of Commerce, in making near beers. Sixteen breweries will close here on Saturday, affecting 10,000 employees.

Beer supplies remaining in St. Louis on that date will total 10,000,000 barrels, enough to supply the normal trade from three to four months.

SILOS ARE INCREASING  
TOPEKA, Kansas—The silo is making a rapid growth in numbers in Kansas, as shown by the report of the State Board of Agriculture. The number of silos has grown 62 per cent in four years, indicating how the farmers of the State are undertaking dairying and providing a method of saving large quantities of feed which heretofore was wasted. There are 11,561 silos in Kansas this year, not including those built during the past summer, as the count was made by the assessors early in the summer.

## PRAISE GIVEN TO TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Mrs. Breshkovsky Commends Their Efforts and Says They Form a Foundation for a Union of All Slav Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following is the text of a letter written by Mrs. Katherine Breshkovsky, "grandmother" of the Russian revolution, commending the course of the Tzecho-Slovak forces in Russia, and testifying to the esteem in which they are held by the better elements of Russian revolutionists:

"Brave soldiers, good citizens, our friends Tzecho-Slovaks: 'I read of you and I hear much about you, and on the strength of that I love and esteem you. But now, when I see with my own eyes your institutions and your life full of self-denial, and when I became acquainted closer with your love for your country and the liberty of your people, as well as with your determination to help our own mother-Russia to return to her independence and see her united and strong in union with all the Slavs, now, my dear friends, I sympathize fully with you, I am proud of your friendship as proof that life is good after all.'

By your accomplishments in Russia you have won world-wide glory, and you have exhibited to our nation of 100,000,000 an example of worth and of proud and enlightened citizens. You have inscribed the name Tzecho-Slovak on one of the most beautiful pages in human history.

"My comrades, my own children, your sacrifices are great, and great are your tasks and aims for which you offer your health, your careers and lives. You are not dying for earthly goods or pleasures of the moment, young though you are, without having tasted the joys of life. You infuse strength into all the Slav races wherever they live in the world.

"The great Slav race scattered over such immense territory and broken up in the course of history into divided states has long been waiting for the time when Slavs of all lands will awake, recognize their strength, and assume that high place which their force and wealth, their noble qualities, and their spirit for love of humanity entitles them to.

"Slav nations which have suffered so much and for such long ages from foreign domination and their own quarrels, their violent distrust of lawlessness, will not want sorrow or humiliation of other nations, they will not desire vengeance over their former enemies. But after destroying their enemies' desire for domination, they will devote their forces to strengthening their own independence and making international laws secure, so that all Slavs might become one great Slav family, safe in their united strength and pursuing indefatigably

moral and artistic ideals of good men and good citizens.

"Tzecho-Slovaks, it was your privilege to be an example of that ideal to which the Russian brothers look up and in which they see the way out of the miseries now afflicting them. Your vigorous life, reason, and discipline, your determination and unshakable effort to carry out what you have undertaken, will persevere and will be a proof to all that men can rule themselves, can conquer their weaknesses and accomplish great things, when they are willing to sacrifice themselves for high tasks and aims.

"You form a firm and broad foundation for a union of all Slav nations. May this divine mission increase your strength, your patience and your perseverance.

"Long live the union of Slavs! Long live our Tzecho-Slovak brothers, who give their strength to lay a foundation for this union! Tchelyabinsk, Aug. 19, 1918."

"KATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY."

## MAIL WORK FOR ALL AVIATORS, IT IS SAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—According to the program outlined by Capt. Benjamin B. Lipsner, director of the nationwide mail service which is expected to be in full operation next spring over some 50 new aerial routes including five across the continent, the War Department has turned over so many aeroplanes for the use of the Post Office Department that every qualified aviator when demobilized can be used if he desires to continue in his profession of the navigation of the air.

Although Captain Lipsner could give no figures, it has been rumored that the War Department will be able to release about 12,000 aeroplanes at once. Tentative routes have been mapped out by Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America. One of the transcontinental routes, extending from New York to San Francisco, is to be known as the Woodrow Wilson Airway. Another will probably be named for the Wright brothers, it is said.

## NEW YORK'S LABOR PARTY MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—An agitation for the establishment of an independent labor party has been going on for some time, according to Ernest Bohm, corresponding secretary of the Central Federated Union, who announced that the reconstruction committee of the organization would probably advocate the establishment of such a party in the report which they will present to a meeting of the body on Friday evening. Mr. Bohm, speaking for himself, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Personally, I believe that it is absolutely necessary that labor have its own political party and so be able to act politically."

## HOMES OPENED TO MEN IN SERVICE

Special Thanksgiving Entertainment in Great Variety in the United States—Uniform a Pass to All Holiday Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

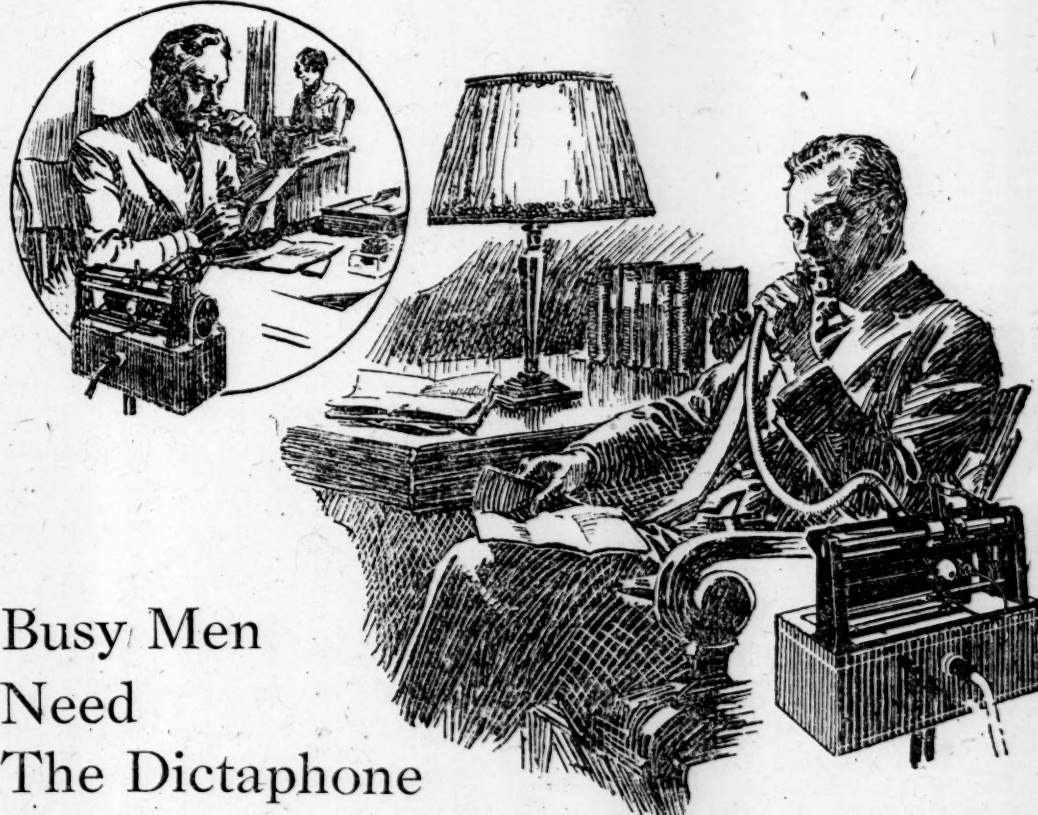
NEW YORK, New York—About 10,000 soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States and her allies were entertained at Thanksgiving dinner in private homes, clubs, hotels and canteens in Greater New York on Thursday, according to an estimate made by the War Camp Community Service. A folder entitled "Thanksgiving: Doings for the Day," was distributed all over the city by enlisted men, Boy Scouts, regular and traffic police, especially at every railway and ferry terminal, in order to reach all who were coming into town. Every possible effort was made to see that every man in the service was looked after. "If any have been left out, it seems as though it must have been through their own fault," it was said at the headquarters.

Similar programs were carried out in many other cities. Homes were opened to the men, and churches, in addition to holding their regular Thanksgiving services, cooperated in the entertainment of the men. Automobile rides were arranged. Complimentary tickets were provided for special entertainments, while as for football games and other attractions the familiar sign "Your Uniform Is Your Pass" was posted.

### Path to Enduring Peace

BUFFALO, New York—Deliberations of the coming Peace Conference should be guided by justice, touched with mercy to the weak, said Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, speaking at Buffalo's community Thanksgiving service. "We are here today," said the Secretary, "to render thanks to the God of nations for the widest victory ever achieved by the forces of freedom, to take counsel how a peace won by so much valor and sacrifice may long endure, to acclaim with our spirits the brave youth who lie under the white crosses on the plains of France and Flanders and those who found sepulcher under the sea.

"It now remains," he continued, "to make democracy safe for the world by defining its ends, clarifying its purposes and enacting into law its essential ideals. And herein lies the path to just, honorable and enduring peace. We have won the great war. Let us now proceed to win the greater peace." "Germany must be dealt with firmly at the Peace Conference," said Mr. Daniels, "because the sins of her rulers and all who followed their spirit are black and bitter and her crimes deserve such treatment and such punishment as will protect the future. But no policy of hatred, no spirit of vengeance, should guide this world renewal."



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## UNITY OF FRANCE AND UNITED STATES

Department for American Literature to Be Established at Sorbonne and Inaugurated by a Former Harvard Student

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The steady process of the improvement of Franco-American relations, especially in France, and the elevation of it from an impulsive sentiment of the patriotic kind born of war and the common struggle, to that of reason and understanding and a close intellectual sympathy, goes on in a manner highly satisfying to those who contemplate it. The elementary crudities of the first stages of education have given place to an almost advanced stage of enlightenment; it is no longer necessary to explain to either party in the great fraternity the characteristics of the people and the country of the other, why they struggle together now, and why they should be better friends in the future.

Typical of this advanced state is the increasing success of the weekly Franco-American dinners that are held at the Cercle Volney, having been established there at the beginning of the present year with the special object of furthering that understanding among busy and clever people who are doing things and by their joint entertainment upon matters of common interest. Persons of other nations passing through Paris who have something of interest to say are commonly drawn into this Franco-American net, and the remark applies particularly to men of the East, public and important men, who have addressed the gatherings in the Volney on various occasions of late and made deeply interesting communications.

A short while since the dinner was in honor of Mr. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister, and a great affair was made of it, various notable French and American personages being present, including Mr. Sharp, the United States Ambassador; M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine; M. Ganne as representing M. Tardieu, the Franco-American Commissioner-General, and so forth. Mr. Leygues delivered a stirring address. "I salute the heroic Serbian who have lifted their country to the topmost heights of history," he said, and at the finish he paid homage to "the valiant prince whose courage and faith had never faltered." Mr. Sharp, joining in the congratulations, saw a happy augury in the fact that Serbia, the first nation to which Austria had addressed her insolent ultimatum, was likewise to be the first to triumph entirely in this struggle for right and justice.

Mr. Vesnitch spoke with great emotion and expressed the gratitude of his countrymen to France and the United States. Then, considering in pointed observations various factors in the war, he dwelt especially on the French Navy, a mighty force to which too little attention is paid. Mr. Vesnitch said that if the Serbian Army had been able to achieve victory, if every Serbian had been able to do his duty, they owed the fact above all to the devotion and the self-sacrificing spirit of the French Navy. The rescue of the Serbians after the dreadful retreat from Albania had been effected without a single one of their soldiers losing his life in the Adriatic. Yet many French sailors had made the supreme sacrifice for the Serbians. So the gratitude of Serbia toward the sailors of the French Navy was eternal.

Mr. Vesnitch went on to consider the future, remarking that to conquer on the battlefield was not enough. He said that the fruits of the victory must be realized, and to do that and to make certain of a just and durable peace for future generations, it was necessary to keep their eyes open and see that they did not fall into any of the traps that the enemy prepared for them. Such was the monarchy of the Hapsburgs, that the place where it was established could not for centuries be a habitable home for the oppressed nations. The Jugo-Slavs, the Czech-Slovaks, the Poles, the Italians, even the Germans would like to flee from this dungeon if they could. Prussian oppression weighed heavily on the rest of Germany, which could not be democratized by the miracle of a decree. As long as the other German states remained grouped around Prussia and a Hohenzollern, there would be no liberty in Germany. Let them not fall into the trap. The Liberalism of Charles of Austria and William of Prussia was a thing only to deceive the eyes of their own subjects and public opinion of the Entente, and had been adopted temporarily only for the benefit of their cause.

In a very different department of this process of Franco-American understanding, with more study than so-called stability attached to it, there is to be noted the important step taken at the Sorbonne, where for the future, American literature is to be taught as a special subject complete in itself, and not merely as a kind of addendum to English, as has been the case hitherto. In a statement made upon the subject, it is remarked that the place now allotted to American literature at this great institution is a right that has been earned by two centuries of original production in all the intellectual domains. Three or four of its more celebrated writers had for long been familiar to French readers. Such were Franklin, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe. Others like Emerson, Hawthorne, and Walt Whitman were less known; and again there were others of the utmost merit that had hardly ever been heard of in France, but all reflected something of the ideals and of the character of America. So a special department for instruction in this young literature, already so rich, had to be established,

and it would serve the great purpose of making the psychology of the great people, friends of France, better known than it had been hitherto. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Sorbonne have taken the initiative in this matter, and M. Cestre, professor at Bordeaux University, and a former student of Harvard, which he visited again in 1917-18 as exchange professor, will inaugurate the department.

Mention of this matter leads one to make a note of the address that has just been transmitted by the assembly of the Collège de France to President Wilson. It was prepared by Professor Flach and received the unanimous and hearty support of the gathering. It embraces some rather interesting points. It is remarked that the professors of the Collège de France, gathered together at an inaugural meeting for the first time since the joint action of the United States and the Entente was taken, felt that they would be unfaithful to the traditions they had inherited if they did not with admiration salute the President as the founder of a new order in which the human conscience, liberated from the empire of force, would be able to expand in an atmosphere of peace, liberty, and justice. The ideal that the President had been able to formulate in magnificent language was also that of France. It was that which had inspired French humanism in the Sixteenth Century when their college was created, and since then had been transmitted from century to century by all those who had not ceased to cooperate in full independence toward the advancement of science. It was in intimate agreement with American liberty which, living only by truth and justice, had inspired in the President the great words of his message, that right is more precious than peace.

The Collège de France begged the President that it might be allowed to recall that a famous master of their establishment, Edouard Laboulaye, in an ingenious fiction transported Paris to America, and he would not have been surprised to see America, which he knew so well, transported today to France to lend its assistance to outraged right. His memory, perpetuated today by the Chair of Comparative Legislation, in regard to which the free Constitution of the United States had often served as a model, was one more bond between the United States and the Collège de France. The union between America and France was henceforth indestructible. These countries, united forever by the fraternity of arms, would progress together on the luminous way that it was the duty of natural science to open out to humanity. In collaborating in this great work with the savants of the United States, the Collège de France would with profound respect preserve the name of President Wilson in its annals. That is one address of some consequence, and there have been many others.

### CORNISH TIN MINE WAGES

LONDON, England.—The committee on production has recently had before it a claim of the Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Stonemasons' Union with respect to the rates of wages and the conditions of labor of men employed in certain of the tin mines in Cornwall, and the committee has now issued its award in the matter. The committee in its award points out that both employers and the unions were in agreement as to the position of the tin mines being such as to call for the special consideration and action of the government, and it endorses the views expressed before it by both sides as to the importance of the Cornish tin mining industry and the urgent need which exists for a state inquiry as to the best means of insuring the continuance and subsequent improvement of the industry. In particular, the committee states that it considers that the stoppage of what is called "development work" appears to it to be a feature of serious moment. The award of the committee provides, in the case of most of the grades of workers concerned, for an advance of 10 per cent on existing wages and for various alterations in the present conditions of service. The committee states that the award issued by it is intended to be an interim finding on the claims of the work people, in which it has, as far as possible, taken account of the various special factors which affect the claim submitted to them, and that it is to be understood that the award is open to review should the circumstances alter.

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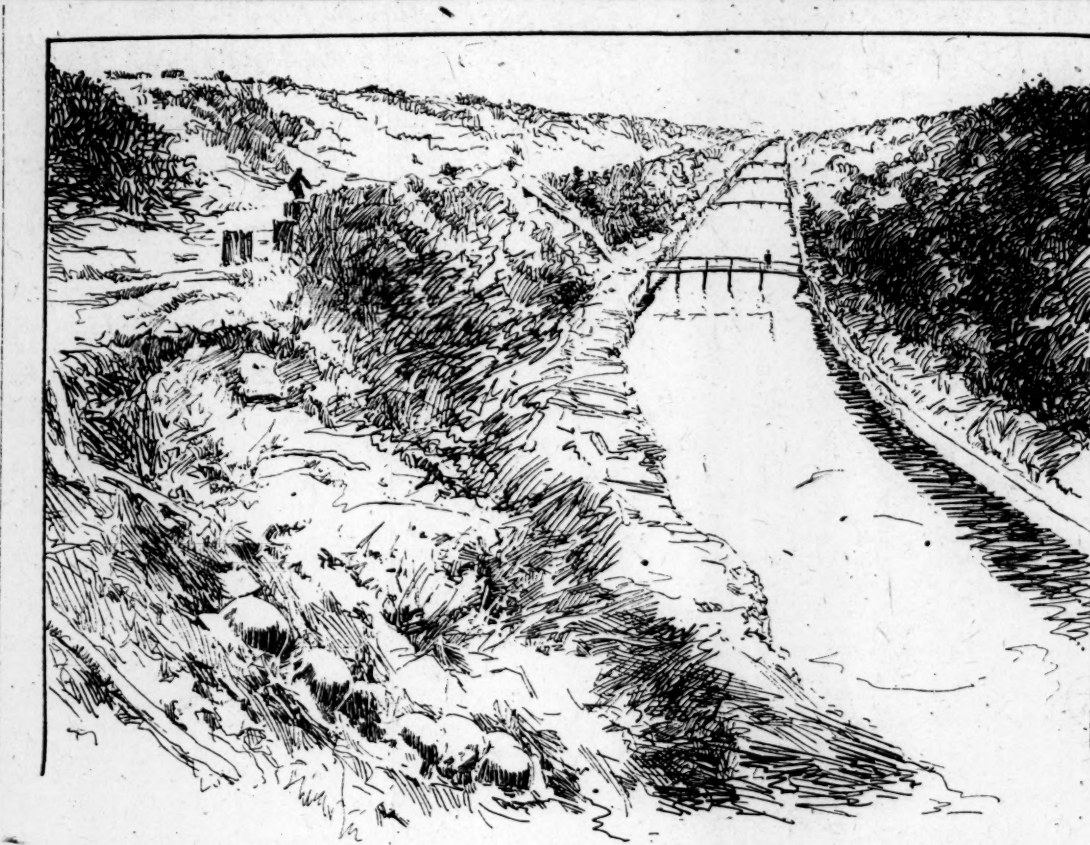
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### St. Quentin Canal

#### THE ST. QUENTIN CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Probably one of the most remarkable exploits of the war was the crossing of the St. Quentin canal by a brigade of South Stafford and North Stafford troops in the course of the advance on Cambrai. The canal is a landmark in the country for miles around because of its dimensions, and just where the crossing was effected the waterway runs for some distance between very steep and high banks covered in some parts by dense low brushwood. That the crossing was made by such a large number of men and so expeditiously is a remarkable tribute to the determination of the men and to the forethought of their commanders. It is related that their commanding officer had sent down to a channel port and had had sent up to the line for the occasion all the lifeboats of one of the well known cross-channel steamers. It was this measure of precaution which was the means of enabling many men to cross before foot-bridges could be constructed and which was the main contributing factor in the success of the operation.

#### SCHOONER TO USE CRUDE OIL ENGINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ELLSWORTH, Maine.—An auxiliary schooner, the first of its type to be built on the Atlantic Coast, is now under construction at this place and the contract calls for its delivery Jan. 1. The vessel is being built for a Florida firm and Capt. W. F. McCoy, who designed the craft, is here superintending construction. Schooners of this type have been in use on the Pacific Coast. The new craft will be for service between Miami, Florida, and Nassau. An auxiliary schooner is a sailing vessel with a gasoline engine to be used as an adjunct to sails. In the craft now building, the opposite obtains. It will depend upon a crude oil engine for its motive power. When there is a fair wind, advantage will be taken of it to help the engine, but at no time will sails be the dependency of the vessel. It will be 110 feet long, 21 feet beam. There will be a cargo capacity of 300 deadweight tons.

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### PROCLAMATION OF POLISH COMMITTEE

Polish Deputies Proclaim Union of All Territories Subject to Austria, Germany and Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The Polish National Committee has issued a proclamation to the Italians, stating that the revival of Poland has taken place, and that the Polish independent State had been constituted with all its ancient territories, and as the ally of the democracies of the world. The Polish deputies in the Austrian and German parliaments, elected by universal suffrage and therefore the legitimate representatives of all classes of the population, meeting at Warsaw, so the proclamation states, have unanimously proclaimed the union of all the territories subject to Austria and Germany with the Poland formerly under the rule of the Tsar. This vote, taken by acclamation, it continues, expresses the full wishes of the whole Polish nation. "Today there is not a Pole who thinks differently; the hearts of all Poles beat in unison."

Differences of party and of political views have disappeared and there is one nation only, the proclamation states. It goes on to declare that a Constituent will be called which will decide upon the government of the country, and that before long they will have a statute, a Parliament, and a government which are really Polish. "In this way, by the wish of the Polish people and the unanimous consent of the whole civilized world, Poland rises again."

In communicating this great event to the Italian nation, the proclamation declares, it also makes it known that there are no longer Poles who are Austrian subjects, Russian subjects, or German subjects, but only Polish

citizens, belonging to a state which is free, united, and worthy of its glorious history. In the interest of the Poles who are living in Italy, we are confident, therefore, it reads, that the friendly and sister nation of Italy and its government will take note of this irrevocable fact which is destined to draw the ancient ties between the two peoples closer together.

Any final persecutions from Germany will not move us. We will resist and conquer now, with the help of all the peoples who have risen in defense of justice and right, as they have resisted during a century and a half of struggle and suffering. The proclamation is signed by Skirmunt, Zamorski and Lorel, for the mission of the Polish National Committee in Rome; Rajkiewicz, for the Milan Polish Club; Jaslenski and Kociemski, for the Polish Union of Milan and Genoa; and Slemiradzki, for the Rome Polish Club.

### SOUTH AFRICAN FUND FOR WAR DEPENDENTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—Immediately after this war began it was realized by most of those at the head of affairs in the Union of South Africa that, owing to the peculiar circumstances obtaining in this country, the need of helping the dependents of those at the front, would have to be met by voluntary subscriptions. It was decided that the work should be carried out, mostly, by the voluntary efforts of private individuals. This would minimize the expenses of a very bulky organization. It was also arranged that a central committee should control the whole system. Large sums of money were collected by public subscription and in many other ways. Centers were formed in every city, town and village, consisting of a secretary and investigating committee, the number of investiga-

tors being in proportion to the population of the place, or to the practical enthusiasm shown by the men in following where duty led. The knowledge that their dependents would be cared for was to many a great incentive to enlist. The work has steadily increased, year by year, especially when so many men return unfit for further military service, and have to be tended over until work can be found for them; in this latter line other organizations are a great help.

After more than three and one-half years the work is running comparatively smoothly; naturally many difficulties have been, and still have to be overcome. The organization has certainly been of great assistance to thousands of families and single men. A very important branch of the work is the training of the widows and orphans of the men who have fallen in this war. This work is very near to the hearts of the women, who almost exclusively form the investigating committees in the different centers. Great care and tact are needed to find out what the women really require and are best fitted for, to make them independent of outside help in the future. It is to be hoped that, with the war ended, the education of girls as well as boys will be carried out on such practical lines, that, should the need arise, there will not be so much helplessness and inefficiency to cope with as members of the above organization have met with in many instances. In the meanwhile, the generosity of the public and the willing cooperation of many men and women, of different race, class, and creed, make it possible for this very necessary work to be carried on.

### FUTURE OF THE BRITISH FARMER

LONDON, England.—Mr. Leslie Scott, K. C., M. P., lecturing at the Farmers Club on agricultural organization, said English agriculture alone remained in a fool's paradise by imagining that it could do what no other industry in the world could do, namely, thrive without a business organization. The majority of the public now saw clearly that the war had nearly been lost through the German submarine, and that for the future Great Britain must be in a position to feed its population, or most of it, on home-grown food. The State from henceforth would regard itself as having a direct interest in agriculture. He believed the days of State indifference had gone, never to return, and that whether they liked it or not, farmers would never again get the complete freedom they had before the war. State control in some measure had come to stay. The great consum-

ing population of the country did not as yet understand the difficulties of the farmer or the cost of production, nor did it care overmuch about his making a reasonable profit. He rather thought, Mr. Scott said, that the newly enfranchised women would care more about the price of bread and milk than what it cost to produce them. In the future, as in the past, there would be unscrupulous politicians who would attack the farmer in order to please the urban voter; and maximum prices and nationalizing the means of production were sure to be prominent planks in their platform. Excessive state control, he thought, was one of the chief dangers which industry must expect and take means to avert.

Referring to the dangers of competition, Mr. Scott warned farmers that leaders of commerce and industry had discovered possibilities of good business both in farming and in farm products, and the fact that the small consumer had become a capitalist in these days and was having a slice at the farmer's birthright, he said, was evidenced by the cooperative societies. The state, the capitalists, and the consumers, he declared, all had it in contemplation to control the farming of the country. It was in the real interest of the nation, he thought, that the farming class should be preserved as a distinct class in the community, and that they should continue as free men and not become mere salaried bailiffs. If the farmers were to be kept alive and in sound health for the nation's benefit and their own, they must satisfy the state and the consumer by meeting the requirements of the population in regard to quantity, quality, and price, and they must run their business efficiently or it would be taken from them by the man of business. Organization was the only way in which they could do it.

### EARTH HIGHWAYS ARE SAID TO BE A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, North Dakota.—Highways in North Dakota, built exclusively of earth, by federal, state and county cooperation, are standing up well, according to the report of government engineers who have just completed an investigation of the situation.

North Dakota, in cooperation with the federal government, has constructed several hundred miles of highways during the first year the plan has been in operation, and the results attained are believed by engineers to be eminently satisfactory.

Engineering costs have been fixed at \$56.15 a mile, or somewhat under the average for the country. Construction costs are only about \$1900 a mile.

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A small collection of Sun bowls.

Quite a collection of Chien Lung bowls.

Also a splendid array of carvings.

A Tang hand-vase with a marvelous patina lustre.

Tang Period camels and figures.

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## REVISING BRITISH WAR PENSIONS

New Rates of Separation Allowances for Wives and Children in the United Kingdom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Mr. Bonar Law in a written answer in Parliamentary Papers stated that the War Cabinet has approved the following recommendations of the Cabinet Committee which has been reviewing the rates of separation allowances payable to wives and children and other dependents. The flat rate now payable to wives is to remain at the present figure of 12s. 6d. per week. A wife without children, who, for any reason, is unable to work is to receive an addition of 6s. 6d. to the flat rate, payable by the local war pension committee. In the case of other dependents who are unable to work the supplementary allowance now payable by local war pension committees up to 33-1/3 per cent of the assessed dependents, is to be increased to 50 per cent of the assessed dependents.

The weekly rate of separation allowances to women with children under 14 is to be raised as follows: Woman with one child, from 22s. to 23s.; with 2 children, from 23s. to 24s.; with three children, from 24s. to 25s. 6d.; with four children, from 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; with five children, from 26s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; with six children, from 28s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

In London 3s. 6d. rent allowance, in addition, is payable in every case. The allowance for motherless children under 14, which formerly was 10s. for the first, and 7s. for the second child, is to be increased 1s. respectively.

Parents of unmarried sailors, soldiers, and airmen of 18 and over, and who were under 26 on enlistment, are to receive a flat rate of 5s. a week. The new flat rate increases are to be payable as from the first pay day in January, 1919, and the supplemental increases and allowances to parents of unmarried sailors, soldiers and airmen as from the first pay day in November, 1918.

Certain other grants are mentioned, payable by the local War Pensions committees and the Military Service Commission. It is estimated that the cost of the increases to separation allowances will be approximately £9,765,000 for the three services, but it is not considered possible to estimate with any accuracy the amount which will be payable for the supplemental rate to the wife without children under the new proposals. A sum of £500,000, however, has been included in the above total as an estimate of the amount which will be payable. The estimated cost due to the lowering of the age at which parents' allowances are payable is £6,500,000. The total estimated cost is, therefore, £16,265,000.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The executive council of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers has passed a resolution condemning the further increases in separation allowances as altogether too niggardly and protesting against such increases being prospective and not retrospective. The council further calls upon the government to increase the allowances to meet the needs of the present cost of living, and demands that childless wives shall receive their increases from the pay office and not at the discretion of the Pensions Minister. It also declares that no solution of the separation allowance problem is adequate which does not largely increase wives' allowances of 12s. 6d. a week, a sum equal in purchasing power to less than 1s. a day. Finally it protests against the consequent anomalies of the present increases, whereby widows and children are many shillings a week worse off than when the husbands were serving.

## GREAT PROGRESS OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England—The annual meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes was held in the Cathedral Hall, Westminster. The meeting was to have taken place in the Caxton Hall, but the number of delegates was so great that a larger hall had to be requisitioned.

The object of the Women's Institutes, as has been pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor previously, is to bring together the women in the rural districts of Great Britain, to give them new interests, provide lecturers on a variety of subjects such as citizenship, education, housing and to encourage rural industries, toy making, basket making, etc. The movement has been established in conjunction with the Women's Branch of the Board of Agriculture. A year ago there were only 197 women's institutes, and now the number has risen to over 700, an extraordinary development, showing the popularity of the movement. The report for last year shows how rapidly the work of the institutes has expanded.

Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, D. B. E., deputy director of the women's branch of the Board of Agriculture, speaking on the report, said that some of the members anticipated that a movement established in connection with a government department would be bound by red tape, but the last year's rapid progress showed that this anxiety was needless. Great assistance had been given by the women's war agriculture committees and the propaganda subcommittees. The great hope of the Board of Agriculture was to see growing up a self-governing body of women's institutes. Up to now, she continued, the demand for speakers had been so great that they

had hardly been able to cope with it. Every woman in the village should, Mrs. Lyttelton insisted, take their part in the institute, and the democratic idea on which these institutes were founded would be maintained, so that they would, it was hoped, be one of the greatest instruments for the reconstruction of rural life. The best in the old customs was to be kept, old songs and dances revived, but the aim was always to go forward.

Mrs. Alfred Watt drew attention to the value of the work done by the organizers. They were, she said, the women who had been specially trained for this work and were devoting their lives to the movement into the country districts. Miss Meriel Talbot, C. B. E., director of the women's branch of the Board of Agriculture, addressed a few words to the federation, wishing it every success in the work of the coming year. It was stated by the chairman, Lady Denman, that a Treasury grant had been made to the federation to carry on its work, and she mentioned the fact that this assembly was probably the largest meeting of purely country women that had been held in London.

It was interesting to notice how many of the speakers were obviously new to the work, yet this made the interest of the subjects all the greater, and the fact that such a number of women, some of them from the most remote districts of England, had gathered together for this meeting, was proof of the valuable work done by the institutes.

The delegates passed the new constitution which was before the meeting, and which secures the election by delegates of the institutes of a central executive committee who will carry on the necessary organizing work. The delegates were then admitted to a private view of the Caxton Hall Exhibition, which was to be opened to the public on the following day.

## MINNESOTA DRY VOTE MAY BE RECOUNTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minnesota—Minnesota prohibition workers are sanguine of winning out in a recount of the ballots cast on Nov. 5 in the vote for the state dry amendment. Richard Jones, State Senator, figures out that the drys require a gain of only 594 ballots to win, and he says that errors in counting have been located. The Minnesota Dry Federation and other organizations are cooperating for the purpose of obtaining a recount and raising the funds to carry it through.

In a statement just issued Senator Jones claimed that the Dry Federation was seriously handicapped for the lack of funds during the campaign. He pointed out that there were approximately 16,000 more dry than wet votes cast, and that had prohibitionists turned out to vote as they should have in the dry counties of the State, a large majority would have been polled. The public did not generally understand that a majority of all the votes cast at the election was necessary to win, he said. The fact that a decisive majority was not registered for the dry amendment was not due to lack of prohibition sentiment, he asserted, but to over-confidence on the part of temperance workers. The public appeared to take it for granted that the State would vote dry and the necessity for a close organization was therefore not fully recognized.

## FLORIDA WOMEN FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DAYTONA, Florida—At the annual convention of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, which has just adjourned, a resolution indorsing equal suffrage was adopted. Another resolution expressed condemnation of the conditions at the State Industrial School at Marianna, Florida. It made a demand for a complete investigation of the conditions there. The resolution will be sent to Governor Catts, and it provides for the appointment of women on the investigation board—not less than two out of a possible five, or three out of a committee of seven.

Other resolutions adopted related to measures for bird protection, forestry regulation, increased appropriations for schools and taking care of the Seminole Indians.

## SALE OF MILL AS ALIEN PROPERTY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Judge John C. Knox, sitting in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, will hear the case of Max W. Stohr, who has brought suit against A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, alleging that the latter's proposal for sale of the Botany Worsted Mills is unconstitutional and a violation of treaties existing between the United States and allied and neutral countries. It is charged that an attempt was made to conceal the German control of the property and so prevent its being taken over by the federal authorities. Notice has been given that the sale of these mills has been postponed from Dec. 2 to Dec. 19.

ELECTION FRAUD ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—Representatives of the State Attorney-General's office have been here from Helena looking into alleged irregularities in the recent county elections. Since the candidates on the Republican ticket for county offices were defeated by their Democratic opponents, there have been verbal charges by the law and order element that the election was stolen.

## STOCK DIVIDENDS AND THE PACKERS

Cudahy Company's President Notifies Stockholders That 25 Per Cent Increase in Capitalization Is to Be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The third of the American meat packing companies to declare a stock dividend since the world war began in 1914 is the Cudahy Packing Company. Its president, E. A. Cudahy, has notified stockholders that at the annual meeting, to be held on next Friday, a 25 per cent stock dividend will be declared. The common stock is \$11,500,000, and therefore this stock dividend will amount to over \$2,875,000.

Previous stock dividends declared by two other packers in the last three years total \$130,000,000. They make the Cudahy stock dividend small by comparison. With the Cudahy dividend figured in, the total amount of packer profits capitalized in three years is over \$132,500,000.

The Cudahy Packing Company, though a large concern in itself, is the smallest of the five packing companies covered by the common term, "the packers."

The total issue of new stock which the Cudahy stockholders will be asked to authorize on Friday, is \$15,000,000. They will also be offered \$2,875,000 of new stock at par, in the ratio of one share of new stock to four shares of old stock held. This bureau was told at the offices of the company on Tuesday, that the remainder of the new stock would be sold. The authorization of stock is subject to the approval of the capital issues committee. The stock dividend is figured on the \$11,500,000 common stock. There is in addition \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent preferred and \$6,500,000 of 7 per cent preferred.

The first great packer stock dividends were those of Armour and Swift early in 1916. Armour & Co. at that time had a surplus of \$98,000,000, most of which, it is probable, was accumulated prior to the war. The company declared a 400 per cent stock dividend, its capitalization at the time being \$20,000,000. This brought the capital up to \$100,000,000, and with the 1916 surplus accruing at the close of 1916 the Armour capitalization stood at \$100,000,000 and the surplus at \$36,833,116. Swift & Co. about the same time practically declared a stock dividend, but in a different way. Their capitalization standing then at \$75,000,000, they declared a cash dividend of 33-1/3 per cent, that is of \$25,000,000, and a month or so later offered \$25,000,000 of new stock at par to stockholders. This made an increased packer capitalization by way of stock dividends of \$105,000,000 during 1916. Last May, Swift & Co. declared a stock dividend of \$25,000,000. This, it was observed, made previous capitalization of packer profits amount to \$130,000,000, and with the Cudahy dividend will bring the total capitalization of profits for three packers in three years to more than \$132,500,000.

## NEW YORK MEETING ON DEMOBILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A conference on demobilization and the responsibilities of organized social agencies will be held on Friday and Saturday at the Aldine Club, Dr. Felix Adler, president of the National Civil Labor Committee, presiding. Among

the topics scheduled for discussion are: "The Relation of Demobilization to the Work of Social Agencies;" "The Need for Group Action Among Social Agencies;" "The Carrying Forward of War-Time Industrial Standards;" "Industrial Demobilization and the Future of the United States Employment Service;" "Social Demobilization;" and "The Adaptation of War Programs for Recreation and Community Service to Conditions of Peace." The speakers will include Henry Bruere, Felix Frankfurter, W. Frank Parsons, Frank P. Walsh and others.

## FLORIDA MAY ACT ON MANY MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—The special session of the state Legislature, called by Governor Catts, mainly for the purpose of passing a law forbidding the shipment of liquor into Florida when this State goes dry on Jan. 1, 1919, convened on Nov. 25.

It is said that the Legislature may let down the bars entirely, and permit the introduction of bills on practically any subject. If this should occur, there probably would be proposed a bill to prevent the teaching of the German language in the schools and institutions of higher learning; a measure to forbid the use of German over telephones; a bill to strengthen the laws prohibiting the recruiting of labor; another to place the county guards of the several counties under the adjutant-general, and others giving county councils of defense more authority, and appropriating for their expenses. There was widespread opposition by many of the members of the Legislature and by a large number of the people to the calling of this special session at a cost of \$50,000 when the regular session would begin in April.

## HIGH LIVING COST IN BELGIAN CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Labor announces that, according to information received through the Foreign Office, the prices of the necessities of life have reached a very high level in Brussels. Some of the current retail prices (expressed in British currency per lb., avoirdupois) may be quoted: Meat, 16s; potatoes, 1s. 8d.; sugar, 7s.; flour, 7s.; butter, 16s. The prices range from six times to 37 times the prices current in London. Eggs cost 1s. 4d. each in Brussels, as compared with 6d. in London. It is calculated that purchasers in Brussels have to pay four times as much as London buyers for a man's suit, eight times as much for a woman's costume, six times as much for a pair of boots, four times as much for a ton of coal, and 46 times as much for a spool of thread.

## CHANGE IN OHIO TAX LAW PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio—One of the first efforts that will be made by the members of the Cleveland delegation to the Ohio General Assembly when it meets next January, will be directed toward the repeal or amendment of what is known as the Smith One Per Cent Tax Law, under which the municipalities of Ohio are limited to 10 mills on the tax duplicate for municipal purposes.

This law was enacted several years ago, at the instigation of rural members of the Ohio Legislature, who had been persuaded that that amount of the tax duplicate was sufficient to discharge the obligations of most of the towns of the State.

## WOODEN SHIPS NOT A MARITIME ASSET

Facts Shown in United States Senate Inquiry Disclose Lack of Efficiency of Vessels in Competitive Ocean Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation are engaged in an endeavor to dispose of part of the ship program to foreign buyers. This move has a distinct bearing on the hundreds of wooden ships on which the United States Government spent millions of dollars.

The facts demanded in a Senate resolution, adopted after a vigorous attack on this phase of shipping activity, are now pretty well ascertained, and the conclusion is unavoidable that nothing but the grave emergency of war could have justified the building of the wooden ships which Edward N. Hurley is now attempting to sell to foreign buyers.

This is part of Mr. Hurley's mission in Europe, and it throws considerable light on the situation. In a letter addressed to Representative Albert Johnson a day or two ago Charles A. Piez stated this was part of Chairman Hurley's mission, and also admitted that under "competitive conditions," such as now face the country, the wooden ships will prove "unprofitable."

investments." This means, of course, that they will be driven off the international highways by warring craft. Unless the effort to sell part of the ships is successful, the contracts for 150 wooden vessels, the keels of which have not yet been laid, will be canceled. It is probable that many ships on which considerable work has been done will also be discontinued.

"The operating division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation has pronounced the wooden steamers as good emergency vessels, but as rather unprofitable investments under competitive conditions," said Mr. Piez in the letter referred to. It is impossible to state, even approximately, how much loss the partial abandonment of the program will involve.

Not all the allegations made on the floor of the Senate with regard to this type of ship are true, according to letters written by officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It is true that two ships were sunk, though they were not the first ones launched, as has been stated. Probably more than 50 of these ships have carried cargoes, mostly between the Pacific Coast and the Philippines and Hawaii. Several of the ships put into commission were, it appears, poorly finished. This was due to the fact that contracts were in some cases given to inexperienced builders.

Despite the fact that many of the ships made successful voyages at a time when anything that floated was utilized, the fact remains that these ships are not suitable for the trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific trade. Even where they possess all the strength and endurance called for in the specifications, they could not be operated economically as ocean-going freighters.

## SEGREGATION OF ALIENS CRITICIZED

Wisconsin State Conference on Americanization Takes Steps to Promote the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The Wisconsin State Conference on Americanization, which has just closed here, accomplishes much in a pioneer way in its discussions of the problem of making intelligent citizens out of the immigrants.

The outstanding conclusion was that the immigrant cannot be truly Americanized so long as he is made the victim of exploitation in his workaday life and is left to spend his leisure hours in a segregated quarter of the city that is almost wholly foreign in its life.

The proposal of H. O. Berg, supervisor of Milwaukee night schools, for federal aid in assisting to teach the immigrant, met with approval by nearly all the speakers, some of them nationally known.

With federal aid as a solution to the teaching problem, the next step would be to break up the alien sections of city districts. It was pointed out that if the immigrants could be moved into desirable suburbs, where each immigrant home would have American homes around it, the period of learning would be greatly shortened. This plan, presented by representatives from Cincinnati, was warmly approved.

The University of Wisconsin, which now has an Americanization department, is planning to take a leading part in the work in this State.



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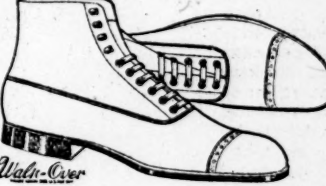


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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HEADQUARTERS IS  
NAVAL CHAMPION

Wins Football Title of the First District of the United States by Defeating Radio School in the Harvard Stadium

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Headquarters, better known locally as the Little Building, won the football championship of the First Naval District of the United States Thursday morning by defeating the Radio School eleven in the Harvard Stadium in a hard-fought game by a score of 20 to 0. Paymaster R. M. Hoag, athletic officer of the district, announced that the winning station would be awarded a silver cup, which is to be purchased from the district athletic funds. The cup will be presented to the head of the Headquarters station in the near future and will probably become a challenge cup to be competed for in later years by other naval football eleven of the district.

The game was as hard-fought an one as has been seen in the Harvard Stadium this year. Headquarters appeared to be slightly superior to the defensive and offensive, but the difference was hardly as much as the score would indicate. The "breaks" of the game figured prominently in the result. The first touchdown was made in the second period soon after a fumble by Radio on a double-pass had placed the ball on her seven-yard line from which point she was forced to kick to her 35-yard line, from which point a beautiful forward pass, Cannell to Trowbridge, gave Headquarters the first touchdown. Lally kicked the goal.

The third period opened very promisingly for Radio as it advanced the ball to Headquarters' 10-yard line, but lost it on downs. Radio again got the ball at about the center of the field and advanced it to Headquarters' 15-yard line only to lose it again.

In the fourth period Headquarters advanced the ball to within striking distance of Radio's goal line, but lost the ball when Radio intercepted a forward pass on its two-yard line. DeGree punted to Devlin who ran the ball back about 35 yards and on the next play Cannell carried it over for a touchdown. He failed to kick the goal. The third touchdown was made later in this period when Devlin intercepted a forward pass on Radio's 20-yard line and carried it over the line for a touchdown. Cannell kicked the goal.

With the ball inside Radio's 10-yard line, Headquarters fumbled and Danskin picked the ball up and with fine interference ran it back to Headquarters' seven-yard line. A few plays and the game ended.

Cannell, Angus, Trowbridge, Devlin and Lally played brilliantly for the winners while the work of A. H. Cox, Cronan, Danskin, and White and the punting of DeGree stood out prominently for Radio. The summary:

HEADQUARTERS	RADIO
Carney, L. E. ....	Carney, L. E. ....
Shea, L. ....	Shea, L. ....
Graham, L. ....	Graham, L. ....
Butler, C. ....	Butler, C. ....
Ridgdon, R. ....	Ridgdon, R. ....
Angus, F. ....	Angus, F. ....
Trowbridge, R. ....	Trowbridge, R. ....
Cannell, G. ....	Cannell, G. ....
Devlin, L. ....	Devlin, L. ....
Lally, R. ....	Lally, R. ....
Lowrey, F. ....	Lowrey, F. ....
Score—Headquarters 20, Radio 0.	Score—Headquarters 20, Radio 0.
Touchdowns—Trowbridge, Cannell, Devlin.	Touchdowns—Trowbridge, Cannell, Devlin.
Goals from touchdowns—Lally, Cannell.	Goals from touchdowns—Lally, Cannell.
Substitutions—Buckham for Lowrey, Cadbois for Carney, D. Murphy for Angus, McDonald for Butler, Cockery for Angus, Blair for Lally, Shaughnessy for Devlin, Rose for Brinker, Behnke for O. K. Cox, Peterson for Beardon, Oas for White, Chrisman for Oas, Montgomery for Holland, Referee—Lawrence Duffey, Umpire—C. V. Brown, Head Linesman—E. J. Daley. Time—15-minute periods.	Substitutions—Buckham for Lowrey, Cadbois for Carney, D. Murphy for Angus, McDonald for Butler, Cockery for Angus, Blair for Lally, Shaughnessy for Devlin, Rose for Brinker, Behnke for O. K. Cox, Peterson for Beardon, Oas for White, Chrisman for Oas, Montgomery for Holland, Referee—Lawrence Duffey, Umpire—C. V. Brown, Head Linesman—E. J. Daley. Time—15-minute periods.

ALLEN AND GATES  
LIKELY TO MEET

Baltusrol and Moore County Golfers Expected to Furnish Feature Match of Tourney

PINEHURST, North Carolina—The first match round of the autumn tournament was played at Pinehurst Wednesday. It produced some decidedly good golf in addition to one occurrence of a highly unusual order. This happened when F. H. Gates, the medalist, and R. R. Sharmar of Youngstown were playing for the par 5 fifth hole on the championship course.

Sharmar was a long way from the green in 3, but holed a full mash for a 4, and Gates, who was practically as far away from the cup in 2, holed a mash shot in his turn for a 3.

Gates was 5 up at the turn, which he reached in 38. He finished with a 78 and won by 6 and 5, although Sharmar had a very respectable 82 of his own. The medal scores in all the matches showed a vast improvement over the qualifying figures, most of the first division players finishing in the early eighties.

J. A. Allen of Baltusrol went out in 37 in his match against Howard Phillips of Moore County and incidentally won by 7 and 6. The probabilities are that Allen and Gates will meet in the semi-finals today and provide the feature match of the tournament.

Senator T. J. Walsh of Montana played in the third hole and fought a good uphill battle against S. R. Green of Brookline. The Senator, however, was retired to the consolation section upon arrival at the home green. The scores:

First Sixteen—Dudley Smith, Chevy Chase, beat W. V. Keelen, Brookline, 7 and 5; C. F. Watson Jr., Baltusrol, beat G. W.

Watts, Durham, 8 and 6; J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, beat Dr. J. S. Brown, Montclair, 2 up; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, beat J. R. Bowker, Woodland, 7 and 6; T. J. Bray, Youngstown, beat J. M. Scott, Charlotte, 4 and 3; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, beat H. G. Phillips, Moore County, 7 and 6; C. L. Becker, Philadelphia, beat R. C. Teese, Youngstown, 2 and 1; F. H. Gates, Moore County, beat P. P. Sharmar, Youngstown, 6 and 5.

HARVARD READY  
FOR LAST GAME

Crimson S. A. T. C. Eleven Will Meet Brown University in Stadium Tomorrow Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Brown S. A. T. C. football team stands between the Harvard service eleven and a clean gridiron slate for the present season. These two old collegiate rivals will meet tomorrow afternoon in the Harvard Stadium. The Cambridge team has the best record, and Brown, without a victory, was considered much inferior until Saturday's game with Dartmouth which she won with ease. Harvard has disposed of the Tufts S. A. T. C. by the score of 7 to 0, and the army team from Boston College by the score of 14 to 6.

Playing the ball has been responsible for the three touchdowns the Harvard players have made this season. A fumble, recovered by Shapiro, right end, in the Tufts game gave Harvard the ball on her opponent's 12-yard line and made a touchdown relatively easy. B. A. Hunneman was credited with the seven points of the contest.

A weirdly thrown pass from center, and a quarterback fumble, were both recovered by alert Crimson linemen in the Boston College game. George Dennis, the right end, scooped up the rolling ball, and ran 45 yards for a touchdown. J. S. Coleman, left guard, by some clever interference, protecting the runner, J. F. Brown, right guard, recovered the fumble, rather than it knocked into his arms, and proceeded at a rather fast gait for 48 yards for a touchdown. In both cases Hunneman kicked the goal.

Tufts' open play puzzled the Harvard men considerably, but the Medford eleven did not have the desire to carry the ball into the real danger zone. Boston College, after getting a poor start with three successive forward passes being thrown far out of reach of the men they were intended for, did not hark back much to the overhead game until the final period when three out of four successive forwards yielded 45 yards and a touchdown.

This week Coach L. H. Leary has come to the Stadium several times, and drilled the men in defensive formations for the forward pass. He has also helped the players in memorizing several new formations which are to be used Saturday. Enough is known of the Brown plays to instruct the Crimson eleven how to stop them, or at least attempt to. Twice during the week, the second team using these formations scrimmaged lightly against the regulars, and with some degree of success.

Coach W. F. Donovan, who in normal times is the trainer of the Harvard football team, in addition to being the track coach at the University, has had charge of the development of the service eleven. Former Harvard coaches have not found much time to give him a lift, but he is highly appreciative of the work of the men who have lent their assistance toward developing the team, which is Harvard in name only. Leary's first visit was made this week; R. F. Guild, coach of the Harvard second team, has been an almost regular attendant for three weeks, and Ensign W. B. Snow '18 has given a number of mornings to the squad. Outside of a short visit to the field by R. W. P. Brown, no other former Harvard coaches have aided in the work.

Harvard must depend on her rush line, and the good old football of the 90s to win against Brown, but will always have a weather eye on the ball. Her backfield has never had much opportunity to show its versatility, with the exception of A. J. Conlon, the quarterback, a wonderful natural football runner. Conlon's ability as a selector of plays should be determined against Brown. Thus far one fault in the Harvard play has been an unwise choice of formations, and each play has been so similar in purpose to its predecessors that the defensive system of the opposing team has generally been able to pile up the men without giving much leeway. Fitted with forward passes, the Harvard men should always have a "threat" attack, and using direct formations, and with Hunneman back, can run any number of diverse attacks from this system.

FOOTBALL GAME IS CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—The game between the Great Lakes Naval Training Station football team and the Municipal Pier Auxiliary Naval School eleven has been called off. The Great Lakes team is scheduled to play a game at the annual tournament of roses at Pasadena, California, on New Year's Day, and the Great Lakes athletics officers have recommended that no game be played with the pier team. Great Lakes, however, has offered to play the Municipal Pier eleven with one of its championship regimental teams.

CASSAVA GROWING IN HAWAII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Hawaii may soon have a new industry if plans now being considered by officers of the United States experiment station and interested citizens on the island of Maui materialize. It will be the growing of cassava on a large scale as a substitute for wheat flour.

CONFERENCE TO  
END ITS SEASON

Last Big Western College Games This Saturday, but Illinois and Michigan Elevens May Meet in a Post-Season Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association will wind up the season of 1918, the most unusual one in more than two decades, with this Saturday's games. As the result of last Saturday's games, Illinois practically holds the championship, although Michigan has not lost a conference game.

Illinois won four games and lost none, successively shutting out Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio State and Chicago. The Michigan team, which has to date played only one conference game, and in that defeated Chicago, 13 to 0, will end its season Saturday, against Ohio State, at Columbus. If Michigan defeats the Buckeyes, it will technically have the same figure in the per cent column as the Urbana team, but with two games less played, Illinois still will be regarded as champion, by common consent.

Influential Illinois alumni are trying to arrange a post-season game with Michigan, to settle the title of 1918 definitely. They desired to have Michigan and Ohio State cancel the game of Nov. 30 at Columbus, and to substitute a Michigan-Illinois game at Chicago. Although well supported in some quarters of the conference, the ardent Illinois followers found it impossible to break into the conference schedule so abruptly. Ohio State, when approached to withdraw from the game which it had scheduled when Ohio was one of the best drawing cards of the West, advised the Illinois backers of the plan to arrange the game for Dec. 7. Whether Illinois will continue to keep its men in football practice until Dec. 7, on the chance of playing Michigan, if the latter team beats Ohio State, is not surly known.

There is only one other conference game scheduled for Saturday. That is between Minnesota and Chicago, at Chicago. The Maroon has not yet won a conference game, so Minnesota will be a heavy favorite. Chicago has the weakest football team in its history, while the splendid fight of the Gophers, for three-quarters of last Saturday's game against the unbeaten Bluejacket eleven representing Chicago Naval Auxiliary Reserve School, at Minneapolis, shows that the Maroon eleven has at last rounded into the characteristically powerful Minnesota machine, which is expected every year.

Purdue is scheduled to play the undefeated Great Lakes Naval Training Station eleven at Great Lakes. Purdue is the third and the only other unbeaten team in the conference. Its record, however, is only one victory, and that a hollow one, over the hard-hit Chicagoans. That one game is the extent of Purdue's participation in the conference football championship race this season, so any claim to the title for the Lafayette eleven is utterly discounted.

Iowa, which still has one game to play—that against Camp Dodge—last Saturday fulfilled its early promise of being a team worthy to battle any of the conference by defeating Northwestern, 23 to 7. Iowa won two of the three conference games scheduled, and has won the state intercollegiate football championship of Iowa, besides reigning without dispute as supreme on the gridiron in the Missouri Valley Conference this autumn. It is the best team Coach Howard Jones has had since he handled football at Iowa City.

Wisconsin should receive due credit for remarkable football improvement. Starting in the season, the Badgers had no experienced men to make a nucleus, and just when some semblance of an eleven of average college caliber was being whipped together, the team lost Coach J. R. Richards, who took up war work. Since then, Wisconsin fought Minnesota to a standstill at Minneapolis, and lost only by a break of the game. The possibility of Illinois playing Michigan in a post-season game should not be dismissed lightly. In

ordinary years, such an arrangement for a post-season contest would require the unrolling of yards of faculty red tape. The attempt to play a Chicago-Michigan post-season contest for a war fund a year ago, which fell through because of faculty opposition, is vividly recalled. But this year, with the universities in control of the Students Army Training Corps commandants, and many of the latter interested highly in fostering football and other sports conducted properly, it would not take a half-hour's time to schedule the big game, if the circumstances are found to permit.

Coach A. A. Stagg of Chicago was greatly impressed with the almost perfect detail and smooth working execution of plays of the Illinois team, while the Orange and Blue were running over the Maroon at Stagg Field last Saturday, and he remarked that should the Illinois team again meet the Chicago Naval Reserve team, Illinois might win.

Against this is the great confidence which possesses the Michigan football camp. Coach F. H. Yost has a well drilled team, which, although somewhat ragged in the line, possesses the best combination of backfield material since he went to Ann Arbor to coach, according to his statement while passing through Chicago recently.

PENN DEFEATS DARTMOUTH TEAM

Wins Thanksgiving Day Game on Franklin Field, 21 to 0 for Second Straight Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—For the second straight year, Pennsylvania humbled Dartmouth College in football, the New England team trailing 21 to 0 on Franklin Field Thursday afternoon. The game was played in a sea of mud.

Not until the third period could the Red and Blue score and then Claude Crawford, Penn's center, intercepted a forward pass and ran 47 yards for a touchdown. Hopper, who played a magnificent game at right end, kicked the goal.

In the last half after Penn had lost the ball on downs several times within the 10-yard line, Straus was rushed into the lineup and worked his way across the goal line. He also kicked the goal. With a few minutes left to play, Straus again starred by picking one of Grundman's forward passes out of the air and dashed 40 yards for the tally. Again he kicked the goal.

Dartmouth played a plucky game, especially in the first half, but could not stand the pace. Grundman played the best offensive game for the big Green team, being the only visitor able to gain. He had one run of 30 yards, through the line. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA DARTMOUTH

Walker, L. ....

Neylon, L. ....

Schweidel, L. ....

Crawford, C. ....

Frank, R. ....

Locke, R. ....

Hopper, R. ....

Smith, C. ....

Braun, L. ....

Harvey, R. ....

McNichol, F. ....

Thompson, L. ....

Touchdowns—Crawford, J. Straus 2. Goals from touchdowns—Hopper, J. Straus 2. Substitutions—Pennsylvania: Rosenau for Harvey, Bradley for Schweidel, J. Straus for Locke, Roswell for Frank, Peters for Harvey, r.h.b. for Thompson, Thompson for Prince for Kearns, Schulting for Thompson, Moore for Davidson, Hicks for Bevan, Walbridge for Prince, Carleton for Schulting. Referee—Nale, Tufts, Brown. Umpire—C. J. McCarthy, Episcopal Academy. Head linesman—J. J. Hallahan, Boston. Time—four 15m. periods.

CHICAGO WINS  
SERVICE GAME

Naval Auxiliary Eleven Defeats Camp Grant, 19 to 0 in Thanksgiving Day Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Naval auxiliary reserve school/team completed its football schedule victoriously by winning Chicago's "Army-Navy" game from Camp Grant, 19 to 0, on a field which was at places ankle deep in mud. The Sailor team scored one touchdown in the first period, and two more in the fourth quarter, the latter scores being made by Halfback Johnson, a former Morningside College star, whose fast work distinguished the Sailor team's offensive revival at the end of the game.

The victory puts the Chicago blue-jacket team securely at the top of the "service league" of eight mid-western Army and Navy camps.

Camp Grant played a fine game defensively, but did not have the same punch on offense as did the sailors. The soldiers managed to take the ball away from the sailor machine several times when the bluejackets threatened to score, and in the second and third quarters played the redoubtable naval outfit even. Playing conditions were highly unsatisfactory, but in spite of this the teams were keyed to such a pitch of rivalry that fumbles and misplays were negligible.

With Johnson driving off right tackle, Koehler bucking straight through the line, and Bryan sliding around left tackle, the sailors worked the ball into position to score in the first period, and C. Benz put over the finishing play from a tackle around formation. Johnson missed the goal. In the second and third quarters the ball was in play up and down the field, but never closer to either goal than the 20-yard line.

The fourth period was featured by Johnson's successful long dashes, after he managed to get foot-loose through the Camp Grant line. Koehler aided by fine interference on a number of the gains, and when the slippery quarterback, Patrick, who substituted, was able to hit a somewhat dry spot in the field, he used his fast footwork to advantage in cutting through for gains on end runs. Johnson made 13 points in the final quarter, making two touchdowns and kicking one goal. The lineup:

CHICAGO N. A. R. S. CAMP GRANT

Klein, R. ....

Benz, R. ....

Hanley, R. ....

Schlauderman, C. ....

Carman, L. ....

Andrews, L. ....

Schroeder, L. ....

Block, J. ....

Bryan, L. ....

Koehler, F. ....

Chicago N. A. R. S. 19, Camp Grant 0. Touchdowns—Johnson 2, Benz 2. Goals from touchdowns—Johnson, Substitutes—Patrick for Hanley, Thorsen for Andrews, Callahan for Schroeder, Patrick for Block, Annan for Bryan, Hayes for Koehler, Diehl for Westbecker, Hussman for Gabel, Schellenberger for Schneider, Stark for Lutes, Referee—W. H. Ecker, St. Louis. Umpire—Lieut. Gardner, Cornell University. Head linesman—Thomas, University of Illinois. Time—four 15m. periods.

KANSAS EXTENDS SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The University of Nebraska is to play two post-season games, both of them away from home. Arrangements have been completed for a game at St. Louis with Washington University Dec. 7. One week later, Nebraska will play the Camp Funston division team at Funston. Washington is coached by Dick Rutherford, former Nebraska captain and star halfback.

GAME DEEMED INADVISABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Illinois—The University of Michigan and the University of Illinois will not play football on Dec. 7, as the council of administration of the University of Illinois has decided that the proposed contest is deemed inadvisable. The consent of the council for the game as well as the consent of the military administration was necessary. The Illinois players were told that the season is over and the squad was disbanded.

WALLACE WINS WALKING RACE

Leads Field of 90 Starters in the Semi-Annual Ten and One-Half Mile Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The Brooklyn branch of the American Walkers' Association held its semi-annual 10½-mile handicap walking race Thanksgiving morning, the course extending from Park Circle, Brooklyn, to Coney Island and return. Ninety men started and 46 finished.

I. Wallace won on a 35-minute handicap, his time being 1 hr. 45 m. 53s. A. Peck also on a 35-minute handicap came in second, and I. Putscher came in third on a 35-minute handicap.

The scratch man, Kurt Zulch, on a 29-minute handicap, came in fifteenth, his time being 1 h. 25 m. 7 s. R. F. Remer, who broke the eight-mile and one-hour walking record, contrary to expectations, did not compete.

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## LABOR PREMIER OF QUEENSLAND

Mr. T. J. Ryan's Government Deemed an Alliance of Labor and Roman Catholicism — Clerical Press Extols Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. T. J. Ryan, the Labor Premier of the State of Queensland, is one of the central figures of the labor movement in Australia. His opposition to conscription, the dispute with the Prime Minister which led to Mr. Hughes' forcible seizure of Queensland Hansard, and the part played by him in connection with the labor conference in Perth, from which sprang the labor ballot on the recruiting question, have brought Mr. Ryan prominently before the public.

In Queensland he is bitterly attacked, on the one side, on the ground that his government represents an alliance of labor and Roman Catholicism; on the other hand, his undoubted ability, enterprise, and daring experiments in state socialism have increased his popularity in many quarters. His forthcoming visit to Britain will probably give him opportunities of studying imperial questions.

Mr. Ryan has been visiting Melbourne in connection with the case of a Queensland arbitration judge whose appointment by the Ryan Government to the Supreme Court has been successfully resisted. His visit has been made much of in clerical circles. Having pointed out that Mr. Ryan had offered himself for enlistment and had allowed his name to be used in an attempt to raise 1000 new recruits in Queensland, The Advocate, the chief Roman Catholic organ in Victoria, says:

"Personally, politically, and professionally, the Queensland Premier is a man of whom Australian (Roman) Catholics, and especially Irish (Roman) Catholics, have reason to be proud. When he goes to Britain shortly he will be able to represent the views of Australian democracy to the workers there as they ought to be represented. His presence will serve as an antidote to the sham democracy of our perigrinating Prime Minister, who has so completely shed his labor principles and toured the country as the tame tiger of the Northcliffe yellow press."

The Most Rev. Patrick J. Clune, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth, recently said of the Queensland Premier: "His great gifts have attracted the admiration of unbiased observers everywhere, and I understand there is a growing feeling in the ranks of democratic thought throughout the Australian Commonwealth that such a courageous statesmanship, such a vigorous intellectual grasp, such rare gifts as he has displayed, ought to have a wider sphere for their display and development in one or other of the houses of the Commonwealth Government. . . . In the political fold to which he belongs these things count. For, to its credit be it said, the Labor Party has done much to banish sectarian influence and religious prejudice from the arena of politics. It seems to give full and free play and a fair chance to talent, energy, and political honesty, to develop, forge ahead, and win recognition at the polls, irrespective of their religious or non-religious tinge, and in our distinguished guest we have the happy result—at once an inspiring model and an example to all our young men. . . . He is not only a great statesman and a great leader, he is a staunch (Roman) Catholic and a staunch Irishman as well."

## RAILROAD WIREMAN ASK NEW WAGE AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Representatives of 46,500 railroad telegraphers of the Central West, in the United States, meeting here on Wednesday in protest against the recent wage award of the Railroad Administration, voted to hold a meeting in Washington on Monday next. The meeting is called for 10 a. m. at the National Hotel. President Perham and all the vice-presidents of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of the United States and Canada are asked to be present. At that time it is expected decisive action affecting the 65,000 men in the order will be taken.

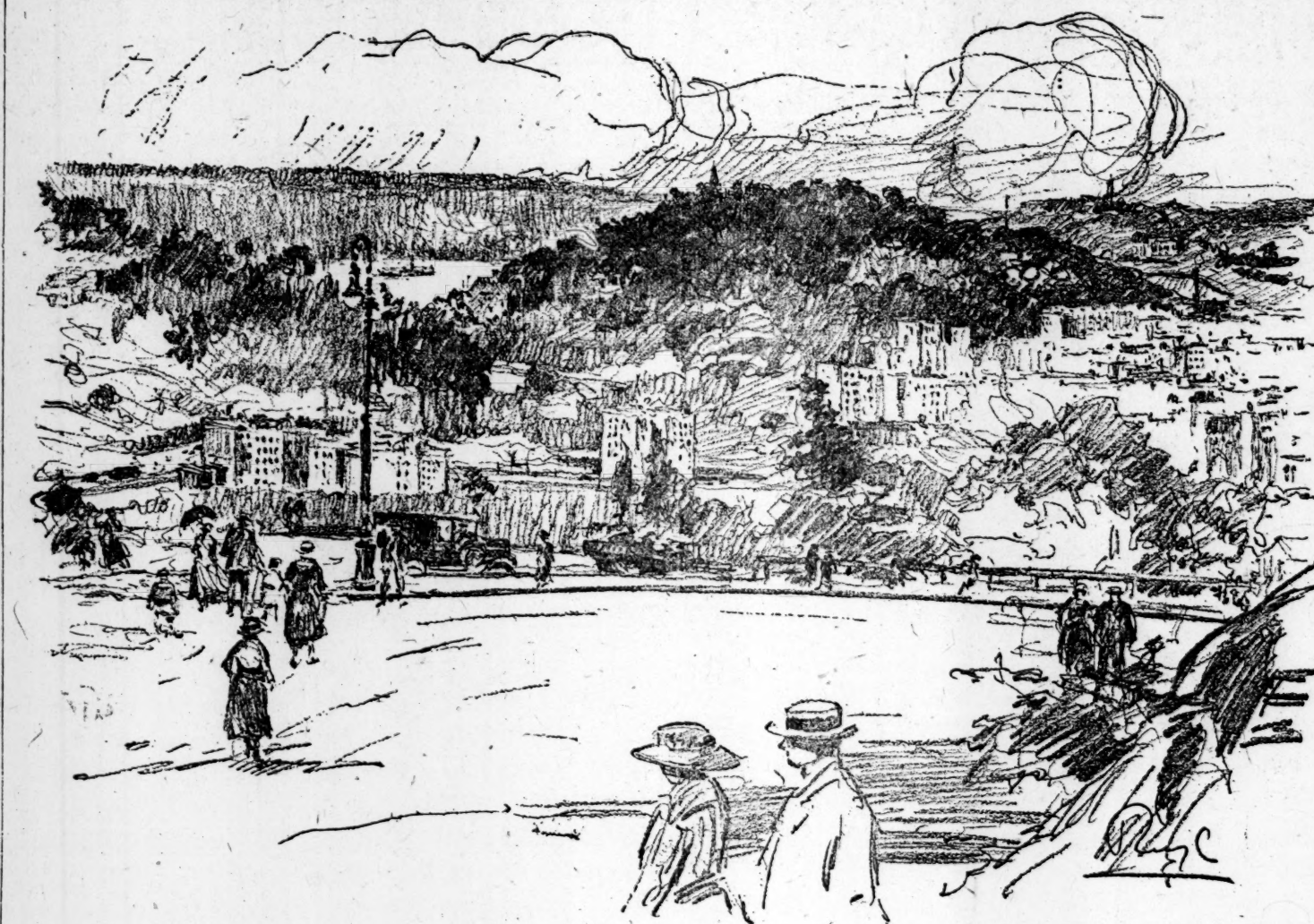
"Demands will be made for the Director-General to change his award and give the men what they first asked in August," said E. Dal Jones, chief telegrapher of the Chicago division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Regarding the report that President Perham's resignation had been demanded by the general chairman of 51 railroads unless he called a convention, looking toward a strike, Mr. Jones said that the chairman had not taken such action, but that it was done at a mass meeting, and that the message to President Perham had been signed by three lay members.

## MISSOURI ELECTION FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—The prohibition amendment was defeated in the recent Missouri election by 75,295, according to the official count. In this total the votes of Randolph and Linn, small counties, are missing. The count stands: No, 291,272; yes, 215,977. In 1916, prohibition was defeated in Missouri by 122,538. Comparing the vote with that for United States Senator, the official count shows that 89,933 persons did not vote on the prohibition amendment. Of the eight amendments on the constitutional ballot, all were defeated by heavy majorities. These included two single-tax measures.



The wilderness of upper Manhattan Island

## OLD FT. GEORGE AND THE HUDSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Like every great city, New York has its wilderness, and one of the most vivid is that of the two ends of Manhattan Island. The deep canyons of lower Broadway thronged with moving people, with endless streams of traffic pouring constantly through them, as if they were giant funnels,—these little bespeak the restfulness of the quiet roads and bypaths but a dozen miles distant at the other end of the island.

At its northern tip, yet hardly the tip, either, for it is surely a mile below, the highest part of Manhattan rises 270 feet above tidewater. Here, in the early days of the Revolution, the Americans had established Fort George. This stronghold was connected by roads with two other forts, one called Ft. Tryon in the center of the island, and the other Ft. Washington, on the banks of the Hudson. Ft. George was built on the high rocks near the East River, and it is from this vantage point that one looks across through a break in the hills to the Hudson, to the blue-black of the Palisades on the opposite Jersey shore, and to the blue-black of the Hudson, to the blue-black of the Palisades on the opposite Jersey shore, and to the blue-black of the Hudson, to the blue-black of the Palisades on the opposite Jersey shore.

These three forts were captured by the British in 1776 and Ft. George itself was occupied by the British and Hessians until 1789 under the name of Camp Laurel Hill. Recently, during a period of excavating which was taking place so that New York could build even more apartment houses, many interesting relics of those earlier residents were unearthed—muskets, coat buttons, cooking utensils and even the huts themselves were discovered, one of which was almost intact. Surely shelter must have been an important consideration when wintering on that windy spot.

Today tall apartment buildings dot the section, each year encroaching more and more on the wide stretches of vacant lots dear to the hearts of the neighborhood's small boys, so treasured because wildly rocky and full of possibilities for adventure with caves for hiding private treasure or forts for a defense from skulking Indians. There is still space for impromptu ball games, and these flourish with dauntless persistence in the more level meadows. No end of trees grow in this wilderness which seems almost like "woods" in spots, and following some of the roads, it were easy to forget completely the rushing city at the other end of the island, of which, in reality, this is part. This section, though, seems more of a "country cousin" that is being gradually forced to adopt a few of the frills of its city relatives—it has accepted the subway and the apartment houses, and herds of shining motor cars dash noisily by on the road leading out of town. But, like all country cousins, it soon becomes sophisticated, and before long Manhattan will probably cease to have this pleasant contrast, for it will have swallowed it up in its rush.

## ECONOMIC UNITY IN SILK INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—The Italian former Premier Luigi Luzzatti, whose competency in economic matters is well known, has contributed an article to the Sole which has been reproduced in other papers, on the subject of the difficulties encountered by the Italian silk industry in which he advances a plea for a single front in the silk trade. During the half century in which he has followed the vicissitudes of Italian industry, endeavoring to help them with advice and sometimes with action, one of them, the silk industry, he declares, has especially attracted him on account of its close connection

both with agriculture and the factory, as well as on account of the fine example it has afforded of the Italian people's native talents, of its economic consequences, the manner in which it has opened up the way for Italians all the world over and its financial importance.

It has had little help from the government, Signor Luzzatti declares, and he proceeds to show that its modest demands have not always met with a favorable response, but it has passed through all its trials, thanks to commercial sagacity and hard work, continuing, he affirms, to dominate the world's markets, working them all in Europe, Asia, and America as if it were at home in them and surpassing even the Germans in the penetration of other countries. The silk merchants have emulated Marco Polo, he says, in the way they have made their way into China, Persia, and Japan, and into out-of-the-way parts of Turkey without soldiers or religious propaganda.

Lyons used to dominate Milan, but Milan became the fortunate competitor of Lyons. They have not complained, Signor Luzzatti continues, when they suffered from tariffs framed against them, and now, he declares, they are suffering from the rapid fall of the exchange through no fault of their own. The government, he says, should lend a benevolent ear to their modest demands, for, together with the Italian agriculturists, they deserve to be described as the salt of the Italian earth.

Signor Luzzatti alludes to the order of the day recently discussed by them in which they ask for various tariff alterations, equality of treatment with France, mitigation of American protection, and so on. The silk manufacturers know, he declares, the efforts he has made for many years to obtain just tariffs for them and the energy with which he has defended them. If success does not come today, will not faith be shaken in a society of nations in economic matters, he asks. And if it is not carried out in moderate understandings where vital interests are concerned, how is it to be carried into effect in political matters which are largely the outward form of such legitimate advantageous arrangements?

Differences between Italian spinners and weavers no longer exist, he asserts, and he advises the spinners to have no divisions among themselves on the subject of Asiatic silk.

France, Japan, America, Persia, China; and Italy should come to an agreement among themselves, he says, on the silk trade, which should dominate the world by its beneficent justice. Why, he asks, should not the giants in the silk world who belong to the same political alliance set the example in an economic understanding which would be to the advantage of them all? He recalls his own efforts to bring about a league with reference to silk between Italy and Japan, and goes on to say that advantage should be taken of all the sacrifices which have been made in a common cause to set up a league of the silk manufacturing countries, which, with the exception of Turkey, are the same as those which are fighting for civilization and their salvation from military despotism. If success is not obtained at this marvelous time by means of great schemes, it will not come through small reforms. After the single front in politics, military affairs, food supply, finance and the exchange, should come the single front in the silk industry. United action initiated by the governments of France and Italy and taken up by the silk interests of Italy, France, Japan, and the United States would, Signor Luzzatti thinks, be sure of success.

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## NEW YORK CITY AND HEALTH ISSUE

City Commissioner Criticized for Refusal to Be Stamped by Recent Situation—Dr. Goldwater Attacks His "Leniency"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The refusal of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, city health commissioner, to be stamped and panic-stricken by the recent so-called epidemic continues to be the target for criticism by those members of the medical profession who favor the widest publicity in such matters.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital, who has issued several public statements regarding the situation, attacking Dr. Copeland for his alleged leniency at this time, continues to be prominent among the health commissioner's critics.

An example of the arguments stirred up by this situation was noted at a conference recently held under the auspices of the social service department of the Free Synagogue. Here Dr. Louis H. Harris, chief of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, defended the health commissioner's policy.

"The figures," said Dr. Harris, "showing that New York City fared no worse, and, in many instances, better than other cities, prove that in refusing to be stamped and panic-stricken by issuing closing-down orders, New York took a sane view of the affair."

Dr. Harris named three physicians who, he said, were national authorities on health, as supporting Dr. Copeland's policy. Dr. Goldwater, on the other hand, charged that the Health Department failed to foresee the epidemic, and "issued a bulletin which totally disregarded the arrival in the port of a Norwegian steamer on which were reported a number of cases of Spanish influenza." This bulletin told the public there was no reason for

alarm, and Dr. Goldwater expressed the hope that "if ever another epidemic comes, there will then be a head of the department who will not be too proud to fight the epidemic."

Dr. Goldwater had some significant things to say about the power possessed by the health authorities. These, he said, were almost unlimited police powers. There was nothing the department is not empowered to do, he said, in order to ward off disease; "it may close schools, offices, factories, and even throw people into jail."

Dr. Goldwater also referred to the action of the present city administration in abolishing the Bureau of Public Health Education, declaring that he believes this bureau performed a legitimate service in keeping the public informed about health. Many others claim that it disseminated, through its publications, a diseased thought which caused more harm than good.

## NEW YORK LAND LAW CHANGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Magistrate Charles W. Appleton, who has been hearing the cases in the tax lien investigation conducted by the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, just before leaving the bench of the Municipal Term Court from which he has resigned, advocated the passage by the Legislature of an act to protect trusting investors and small property owners from the dealings of land-speculating companies, it being found in many cases that when a person has paid his last installment on some piece

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of land he cannot get a title, because of a blanket mortgage on his property. Magistrate Appleton urged the enactment of a law providing for the giving of adequate and proper notice to the owners of real estate of unpaid taxes, and one providing that every person filling a deed should be required at that time to attach his name and address to that deed. He proposed also that, in regard to the small investors, the State Banking Department should see that the money paid by them, or at least a part of it, should be held by the land companies in trust for the benefit of those investors.

## UNIONS VOTE STRIKE ON MOONEY SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Oregon—Eight Portland (Oregon) labor unions have voted to strike early next month unless Thomas J. Mooney of San Francisco is pardoned or given a new trial. They are the meat cutters, iron molders, boiler makers, street-car operatives, tailors, hoisting engineers, brick masons and welders. One, the electrical workers, has voted a boycott against California. Other unions are voting on the strike proposal.

"Everything indicates that the unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor will all vote to strike unless action favorable to Mooney is taken," declared E. J. Stack, the federation secretary, on Wednesday night.

## LIQUOR CASES PROSECUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—The federal court, in session in Butte, has had many bootlegging and liquor cases this term. Numerous persons have been arrested within the last few weeks in Butte for endeavoring to transport liquor in trunks, suit cases, grips, etc., into the dry territory of Washington, Idaho and Oregon. In almost every case the violators of the interstate law have been caught with the liquor in their possession, and convictions have been easy to obtain.

## KENTUCKY BANKS MERGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Citizens Union National Bank, formed recently by merging the Citizens and Union National banks, has been merged with the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Company. The new institution will have a capital of \$3,000,000 and surplus of \$2,500,000. It will have commercial deposits of \$25,000,000 and trust estates aggregating \$60,000,000.

## BOTH CAPITAL AND LABOR OPTIMISTIC

Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) Employers and Workers See No Cause for Alarm Over War End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Capital and labor in the Pittsburgh district are optimistic concerning the labor situation, as a result of the abrupt ending of the world war. It is the opinion of large employers of labor and labor organization leaders that no material changes will take place within the near future.

The large majority of mills holding war contracts are continuing to operate on a war-time basis, with the exception of a few plants which have discontinued overtime pay. Signs have been posted in some of the mills warning the men not to be alarmed at the sudden change in the condition of national affairs but to remain at their posts.

While it is conceded that inevitably there must be a readjustment of labor in the vast industrial district, it appears that the employers fully realize the grave dangers of cutting salaries or dumping war workers indiscriminately on the labor market with food at its present prices.

Fortunately the majority of the larger plants in the Pittsburgh district, which have been engaged in war work, are so constructed and equipped that they can be converted into peacetime industrial plants without entailing financial loss of consequence.

One development, a fundamental change in the attitude of steel men in handling labor problems, will make room for more labor. As rapidly as possible, led by the United States Steel Corporation, the steel mills in the Pittsburgh district will be placed on an eight-hour basis, substituting three shifts and continuous operation of plants, for the double shift arrangement and an 11 and 12 hour day.

## WOMEN MAY BE RETAINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Women railroad employees, about 100,000 in number, who were added to the pay rolls on account of the war, mainly as clerks and stenographers, probably will be retained permanently, it was said at headquarters of the Railroad Administration. Officials believe the demand for labor during the readjustment period will make it necessary.

## PRETTINESS IN Holiday Blouses

Each Waist put up in a pretty box on request. Delightfully dainty models made from fine heavy Georgette Crepe, richly embroidered and Valenciennes lace trimmed, in white and flesh.

Very Specially Priced at

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DETROIT, MICH.

**Kuhn's**  
"Made Good Since 1885"  
Special War Time Candies Made from Honey, Molasses & Maple Sugar.  
We Serve Lunch—Supper  
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GLOVES  
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN  
HOSIERY  
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS  
All kid gloves bought here repaired free.  
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**Grimshaw & Stevens**  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters  
STORES: 18-18 Grand River Avenue, West  
215 Griswold Street  
215 Woodward Avenue

**MacDiarmids Candies**  
32 Broadway  
211 Woodward Ave., cor. Grand River  
McMillan Branch, Opp. Pontchartrain  
747 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexandrine  
1505 Woodward Ave., just below Boulevard  
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CHOICE FOOD  
Cool, Light Dining Rooms. Convenient Location. Efficient Service.  
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DIAMONDS—WATCHES  
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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Conservation After the War

While the great war for democracy was yet to be won, individuals in the United States were very generally sincere in their efforts to assist their government in conserving whatever was needed by the men in the service or by the Allies abroad. In spite of the very obvious fact that one still met richly clad women upon the streets, and found many candy and ice-cream shops crowded to the doors of afternoon, there did exist in the average household, carefully laid plans to use less wheat flour, less sugar, less woolen stuffs, less platinum jewelry or what not. There were, undoubtedly, thousands of persons who cheerfully wore last season's clothing in order to buy another Liberty bond. When one considers this state of mind, one discovers a truly remarkable change in the habits of American people, who have the reputation of being lavish spenders. A spirit of self-sacrifice had entered into their daily affairs, showing them how unnecessary, after all, were many of the luxuries hitherto indulged in. Surely, now that the conflict is ended, all this good ground gained is not going to be lost.

Yet, on every hand, in these few days since the signing of the armistice, one hears and feels the common tendency to loosen and relax wartime habits and restrictions. To be sure, the allowances of white flour and of sugar have been extended, gasoline-less Sundays ended even before the war, and the war workers in certain fields of labor, as well as the home knitters, do not feel the customary pressure. The pendulum has a decided inclination to swing far to the opposite extreme. In their joy at the coming of peace, people do not sufficiently weigh their motives. That feeling which prompts one to say: "Oh, well, take one more spoonful if you like; the war is over now," or "There's no longer any need to put up the car this winter in order to save gasoline and wages," is very subtle. If one does not watch diligently, one will slip back into the old habits of thoughtlessness and extravagance.

To one who gives rightful heed to the gigantic problems of reconstruction and settlement which confront the world today, all boisterous sense of jubilation at the end of the war will merge into a quieter, saner desire to so think and act coolly and consistently as to do one's little share in making this readjustment period easier. There are still thousands of men in service abroad who, though not in the fighting lines, continue to need warm socks; there are even more hungry refugees to feed than there were before these unfortunate persons were released to return to their own wrecked homes. The people in France and in England have gone without all the sugar and flour that they might like far longer than have men and women in the United States. There is still much room for that spirit of helpfulness and self-denial which marked the days of the war. Individuals should consider this, with regard to their use of articles of food and wearing apparel, which have previously been restricted; a steady cooperation on the part of householders will greatly assist the government in the important part which it has to play. It is not a moment for non-chalant throwing over of all checks upon one's whims and indulgences; rather it is a tremendous opportunity to prove to the world that the United States has learned much throughout this period of the war, as well as those peoples who have been nearer the battlefields. The United States is never going back to its old bad habits, out of which the war has shaken it, for which the war was perhaps needed to arouse it; housewives occupy as important posts as ever they did in the dark days before the turning of the tide in favor of the great ideals of freedom.

## The Decoration of a Small Flat

LONDON, England—An acquaintance with the interior of a number of small flats induces one to believe that their owners have, in many cases, failed to grasp the fact that a four or five-roomed flat, in which the largest room measures, perhaps, 12 feet by 10, needs to be furnished and decorated in a manner which is fundamentally different from that which might be quite successful in a larger house or flat. The need for space-saving contrivances, in the shape of folding beds and things of that sort, may have been grasped, but any attempt to grapple with a coherent scheme of decoration as a whole is apt to be lacking. Unity of effect, without monotony, seems to be the goal to aim at, and it is well worth while to give a little really serious thought as to just how this may be done before embarking on purchases, for the result of haphazard buying has a worse effect in a small space than in a large one.

First of all, let large floral patterns of any kind, whether appearing as materials or on wall papers or in carpets, be rigidly eschewed. That renunciation having been accepted as axiomatic, a start may be made toward evolving a scheme of decoration on constructive lines; and here let it be remarked that too much emphasis can hardly be laid on the fact that an interior of any kind, to be successful, must be individual, and that people should no more accept schemes of decoration ready-made, unless they really appeal to them, than they should sets of opinions. If they do, they will appear out of place in their own homes, like a picture which has got into the wrong frame. Let every one decorate and furnish his dwelling, be it a house or a flat, in the way that appeals to him. When persons

set out to do so, they will avoid a good many pitfalls. If they remember William Morris' often-quoted dictum, that people should have nothing in their homes which they do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful; and, if they are rather searching as to their reasons for their beliefs, no harm, though possibly emptier rooms, will follow.

A good way in which to achieve unity of effect in a small flat is by giving the same treatment to walls and floors, and there may well be a certain amount of unity of effect about the paint, though there is scope for some variety here. In so small a space, with all the rooms opening, in all probability, on to a narrow passage or tiny hall, a totally different scheme for each room gives an effect of patchwork and confusion, making the available space seem even less than it really is. A good result may be obtained by papering or color-washing all the walls in some self-colored neutral shade, such as deep cream, or buff, or pale gray, which will allow the introduction of bright colors in the different rooms with no fear of their clashing.

The whole of the floors throughout the flat may, with good effect, be covered either with a plain, possibly a straw-colored, rush matting, or a self-colored carpet in a neutral shade, or they may be painted; in the latter case, the size of the rooms will be apparently increased and the effect will be better, if the skirting boards are painted the same color as the floor, even though the rest of the paint in each room may be different. When several of the doors are open, the reason for this insistence on similar treatment for walls and floors and the good effect which follows it will be realized. An excellent effect might result from the use of black paint, with a bright surface, throughout the flat, the salient points of the woodwork in each room being picked out in paint of a vivid shade, blue, orange, red, emerald green and so on, with which the rest of the coloring of the room would, of course, be harmonized. For those who prefer a quieter scheme, white paint will always have its attractions. It has been stated that all large floral patterns are out of place, in such a flat, but, on the other hand, small floral patterns are quite permissible.

It is a good plan to key the color scheme of the room, either from the coloring in the hangings, or possibly from a rug or carpet on the floor, but the main thing is that there should be a definite scheme of some kind. Rather a happy effect was attained, in one instance, within the writer's experience, by taking the small red, mauve, white, and dull yellow flowers which occurred in a conventionalized floral design upon a bright blue ground, and repeating those colors in the rug and cushions. Checks and stripes seem especially suitable for use in small rooms, either as curtains, cushions, or cloths. A very dark little dining room was once made a much more cheerful place by the introduction of a pair of curtains striped in orange, blue, black, purple, yellow and red, simultaneously with a red and white checked cloth for the side-table, and a cushion covered with material having a larger scarlet and white check upon it, for the armchair which was already upholstered in red.

Unity of treatment and the employment of quiet clothing for floors and walls makes it possible to introduce plenty of gay coloring, without the least effect of garishness, and in this way any danger of a monotonous effect is at the same time eliminated; stenciled figures on a plain self-colored wall paper have an excellent effect, and, if these are carried out from original designs, so much the better. When it comes to a question of ornaments and pictures, a plea may be entered that they should be both few and good, and by good it is not meant that they should be by any means necessarily costly. A gayly colored jug, picked up for a few pence in some market place, may be incomparably better from an artistic point of view than some elaborate hand-painted and gilded production from a pottery, where the standard of design has been allowed to fall to a low ebb. The same thing applies to pictures, and a color print or a hand-colored woodcut designed by an artist, or a Japanese print, may be far better than the original production of some ambitious amateur or third-rate painter. Where there is room for so few pictures and ornaments without overcrowding it is well worth while to preserve a rather high standard of admission.

## Systematizing the Wardrobe

In these busy and absorbing times, women have little enough thought to give to their wardrobes; but perhaps those who are constantly traveling from place to place, "living in their trunks," as the expression goes, have least of all. Then, too, the problem of providing appropriate garments for different climates is a difficult one. One such woman whose husband's profession necessitates her being without a permanent home and who is constantly changing from one country to another, has worked out a plan whereby she may be always well dressed, yet with slight expenditure of money and thought.

At first, it seemed desirable to buy new clothes whenever she pulled up stakes and moved on to the next stopping-place, then it was found imperative to eliminate the tedious process entailed. Gradually, it became evident that it was really necessary for her to have only two heavy dresses, made of serge or of some similar serviceable stuff. These she might wear on the street, in an office or house;



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

and, by having two, one was always found to be fresh and in order. Each was carefully pressed and mended, of course. With these gowns, this woman enjoyed wearing a small, plain weather-proof hat. Next, she purchased two silk gowns, these being designed for the street in warm weather. By giving these frocks the same attention that she gave her serge ones, she found that they might be made to serve for house dresses on cool afternoons or in the winter. A hat of combined maline or net and velvet looked well with these dresses, and this might be worn the year round. A suit of plain, medium-weight material was chosen next, unadorned with fur, an accompanying hat of satin making this costume appropriate on a number of different occasions. Two coats were necessary, too, one for common street wear, on rainy days or while motoring, and one for afternoon and evening wear. These were easily found in such materials as to make it possible to wear them in either winter or summer. Then, too, a dark medium-weight separate skirt was thought advisable, for use on stormy days, for skating or golf.

For very warm weather, this woman had ready at hand three white skirts, made of some such material as white washcorduroy, to be worn with white shirtwaists and a black or white sports hat; these took care of the mornings. For afternoons, she chose three white dresses, with which her velvet and maline hat could be worn. She also bought two or three light-colored sweaters, to vary the monotony of the pure white, these being of thin texture, and a heavy sweater for times when warmth was welcome. Two evening gowns were made in such a way that they were equally appropriate for a formal reception or for a dinner; these completed her wardrobe. By adhering to her favorite color scheme, these hats, coats and gowns were interchangeable.

Thus the woman referred to did away with the time and expense of the regular spring and fall purchasing, also; for, when something was worn out, it was simply replaced with another garment of similar style. No longer did she need to consider that tiresome question of "what to wear," for there was always one thing, and that well made and suitable. Not to be overlooked was the point that this wardrobe, as here described, fitted easily into a moderate-sized wardrobe trunk. Thus this woman went more contentedly on with her travels.

## Glazing the Soles of One's Shoes

The revival of an old-fashioned means of preserving leather might well be the result of the governmental request to save this material. Shoe soles that are occasionally glazed have exceptional wearing qualities, and it was by this process that our grandparents made a single pair of shoes last an entire season, without resoling. A thin varnish should be used, two coats of it being applied the first time and only a single coat after that. Once a fortnight is often enough to glaze the soles, and it can be done either on new or old shoes.

## A Little French Coat

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In addition to the long and three-quarter length coats, the French designers have evolved some amusing little jackets which are quite short, with large collars and wide armholes. These can be expressed in velvet, cloth, and a variety of materials. This one is made of the palest stone-colored silk plush, with a collar, cuffs and border of the same material in seal brown. The hat is of draped velvet, flat and wide, with a fancy plume laid sideways on the brim.

## Embroidery Touches for Frocks or Blouse

In these days it is not only appropriate, but highly desirable, for many women to save in the matter of clothes. The problem of today is how to dress well, becomingly, simply and still economically. Every one is or should be looking over her last year's wardrobe. Suits are turned into one-piece dresses, by combining in one the coat and skirt. Dresses that are shabby at the top can be made into a neat tailor-made skirt to be worn, for variation from the shirtwaist, with a loose Russian blouse, made from an old crepe de chine or chiffon dress that harmonizes in color with the skirt. A touch of embroidery can be added to the blouse to give daintiness, such as a bunch of brilliant flowers on the cuffs or at the center of the neck. If bright colors are not liked, gilt or silver braid can be effectively used.

The finishing touches are of the greatest importance to the simple serge dress, or to the dainty chiffon evening gown; for it is the small details that give the necessary chic to a gown or waist.

Of course, it is not possible to give definite rules for dress finishings and decorations, as the styles are constantly changing, but there are a few stitches and suggestions, both useful and pleasing to the woman who wants to add an individual charm and a different touch to a remodeled gown.

Besides embroidery floss, there are many kinds and sizes of gilt and silver threads, of chenille and art worsteds, also soutache, braid, soft ribbons, beads, spangles and brilliants that may be used for decorative purposes.

These are a few different stitches to decorate dresses, blouses, waists, etc. "The running," or basting, stitch is used to simulate braiding; threads which pull through the material easily should be used. The lazy-daisy stitch is a variation of the simple chain stitch. In place of a series of loops, each loop is separate so as to form a flower or a leaf; this stitch is often combined with feather stitching and French knots.

"Couching" may be used for a simple decoration. Practically all kinds of materials are serviceable; two threads are usually combined, a heavy softly twisted one which is attached to the fabric by a much finer one. Variety of design is obtained by the different ways of attaching materials to the fabric.

To do "couching," the heavy material is drawn through from the wrong side and laid in the desired direction on the surface of the material, and a series of small stitches are taken to tack it down.

Every one has odds and ends of

materials in her home which may be made useful by means of appliqué. For instance, a dark serge dress may have appliquéd pieces of cloth, cut in the shape of fruits or flowers, around the neck line and cuffs, on a wide girdle, or on the pockets. If the material does not fringe, the raw edge is merely buttonhole stitched to the cloth, sometimes in a contrasting color.

For evening wear, a charming gown can be made by using satin appliqué, edged with braid, on a crepe de chine background. For instance, a cerise crepe de chine, appliquéd in white satin, surrounded by silver braid, would produce an exquisite frock at small expense.

A plain serge dress can be made original by introducing a fancy girdle, heavily embroidered at the ends, and perhaps the center front, in cross-stitch of variegated colored worsteds.

When working on serge, it is best to do the embroidery on canvas, in order to have even stitches; and then, when the design is completed, the canvas is cut, and the threads are pulled out one by one.

A sheer white dress, made of some soft clingy material, can be made to look rich and striking by combining heavy cotton embroidery and beads. First, transfer some design around the neck and sleeves or on the panels or any part of the dress to be decorated, then pad design heavily, and embroider with "nun's" cotton. A beautiful result may be obtained by having the petals of flowers and the leaves embroidered, placing the beads in the center, adding perhaps a touch of color.

In designing and trimming gowns, always keep in mind that beautiful lines, simplicity and color harmony invariably produce an elegant and distinguished appearance.

## Arranging Winter Flowers

The greater part of the beauty of bittersweet and other brilliant shrubs that last through the winter is in their arrangement; for, while garden flowers can be carelessly dropped in a vase with good effect, these shrubs have to be placed so as to get the full benefit of their gently curving lines. Almost every florist's window, and many studios and homes, present a different placement of the winter flowers, and many of these are as attractive as they are unusual.

In one home where the departure of a wilted fern left a tall reed basket unoccupied, bittersweet filled the breach more beautifully than the original occupant had done. Small branches that were heavily laden with the little orange berries were, twined across the top of the basket handle, with the berries hanging down quite as they often do over fence boards in the country districts. This made a frame for the longer branches that were grouped in the basket itself, and helped to fill in the large space formed by the tall handle. The branches, falling in graceful abandon, formed an attractive silhouette against the wall, and, when the lamps were lit, cast a shadow on the wall that was a picture in itself.

A single spray of bittersweet can be just as successfully arranged. Over a fireplace, where a panel of dancing figures was hung, a branch of bittersweet curved from the mantel up over the pictures and formed a sort of impromptu frame for them. Somewhat the same effect was gained by tacking a curving branch so that it half surrounded a group of small pictures and made of the group a unit of decoration.

A low bowl, placed on the mantel over a fireplace, can be filled with the gnarled, curling sprays of bittersweet, so that they hang down, outlining their branches on the fireplace, framing the fire; or, if the fireplace is unused, it can be filled with the big sprays and thus retain its intended cheery atmosphere. Thorned apples or bayberry can likewise be arranged in the fireplace, although such an arrangement can never take the place of a crackling fire in making a room inviting.

"Building Japanese prints in my own home" is the original way that one young woman has of speaking of her flower arrangements. In a narrow panel between two inset windows, she has placed a tall vase and in this she has arranged autumn leaves so that they form an interesting and picturesque outline against the wall, not unlike a widely copied print of cherry blossoms. Varying the idea of the old hanging basket, this same young woman has arranged bittersweet in a grass basket, like the ones used in Gibraltar to carry oranges, and suspended it against the wall. This forms a striking picture and has suggested a number of similar arrangements to her friends.

Where the outline of a branch is not particularly graceful, and therefore not worthy of emphasis, the branches can be arranged in a wall pocket and thus many a dark and unattractive corner can be brightened. Wherever

## EAT PLENTY

says an authority, but wisely and without waste. Avoid food without flavor. Make it appetizing, and enjoyable with the use of

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possible, though, the outline should be silhouetted against a wall or against a window. Where the wall covering is figured, the silhouette does not show to its best advantage, so the branches should be placed against a plain background if one is available. Tall vases, placed at either side of a white marble fireplace and filled with bayberry, make an attractive picture in one home where the green of the bayberry leaves is identical with the tapestry that upholsters the furniture.

An arrangement that is more frequently seen in florists' windows than in homes, but that is nevertheless adaptable, is to suspend a single branch, particularly well formed, by a ribbon or cord. This gives the desired flat effect and emphasizes the natural grace of the outline.

Chinese bells are not suitable for such arrangement, as their twigs are too straight, but they, too, demand different arrangement than do most flowers to exact their maximum of beauty. They should never be grouped, for that tends to hide where the lantern-like blossoms are joined to the stem, which is the main beauty of these odd little plants. They should be separated and placed in flat bowls, so that the complete outline of each sprig is apparent, or a single spray used in a vase.

All of these plants will last through the winter, and as such beautiful and varied effects can be gained with them, there is little excuse for a room without flowers, and indeed little for a room bedecked with cut flowers out of season.

## A Hamper for Rags

A small hamper, to contain the necessary rags for cleaning and for general household use, is a convenience in the kitchen of a systematic housekeeper, who claims to have all textiles classified in her home. When a garment is no longer useful in its first capacity, and is not likely to have its life prolonged by repairing, it finds a place in the rag hamper, where it is rolled up, pinned and labeled. The hamper is a narrow one, about six inches in depth, and 20 inches tall. To quote the owner's words:

"Heavy, worn-out underwear makes the best floor cloths, and all such garments are cherished for use in their second capacity, where they are as necessary as when in their heyday; old pillow-cases are tied up and labeled window cloths; old linen towels are folded together and quilted loosely with darning cotton, for dishcloths; old silk blouses are labeled dust cloths; old linen doilies, old handkerchiefs and bits of table damask are tied together, to meet any special need; old tablecloths are made into bread cloths; then there are pieces that are needed for stove cloths; woollens for silver polishers; cloths to tie on the broom; rags to fasten into the mop; old sheets for the ironing board find their way there; even cooking cloths for fish and puddings; the salt and flour bags are tied up, ready for some special use. The little hamper, which is not in the way nor ill-looking, has proved itself a convenience that I could not well be without. As soon as a piece of household linen or cotton is torn or faded or buttonless or beyond mending to advantage, it just naturally finds its place systematically in the hamper."

The idea of keeping the house clear of rags is one of the silent promoters of order, and to know when a fabric is a rag is to extend its usefulness, in a field where it is needed. It makes for roominess in the linen drawer or on the linen shelf, as well as in the clothes closet. It even has its effect in promoting usefulness in old gowns, no longer held over from season to season, but rather bestowed where they may serve another's need.

"Now that the rag bag is again a feature of the home," continued the home woman who had classified the rags, "there is a place for every scrap of cloth and paper without any wasting. I don't know of any one simple thing in my house that has helped me more to bring order into the scheme of things than this putting the rags where they belong, dignifying them. I sometimes call it. I know exactly what to do with anything in the line of a fabric, no matter how fine it has once been, if it is frayed, faded, buttonless and a relic. Into the rag hamper it goes. It may serve in a higher office than I am thinking of, when I consign it to its place. The main point is, I know where it is, and it is not taking up the room needed for something else."

## A Pair of Popular Cheese Dishes

"If you can't get meat, eat cheese," so might one today paraphrase that famous remark of Marie Antoinette's anent bread and cake—and it is, of course, decidedly more sensible. Cheese seems to be an almost universally popular article of food and it lends itself readily and satisfactorily to many and various combinations. Cottage cheese is particularly good, and many a housekeeper has learned to make it at home—an easy task. Here are recipes for two dishes, of which cottage cheese and eggs are the chief ingredients. They are furnished by the Food Administration. The first came originally from Switzerland.

**Creamy Eggs with Cottage Cheese.**—One cup milk, 1 tablespoon flour, 4 eggs, 1 cup cottage cheese,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, paprika, parsley or pimientos. Make a thick sauce with the milk, flour, butter and seasoning. Cook 5 minutes and pour gradually on the cheese, which has been neutralized with the soda dissolved with a little of the milk. When the cheese and sauce are well blended, return them to the top of the double boiler and reheat over hot water. Beat in the eggs slightly, pour them into the warm sauce and mix well. As the mixture sets in a soft custard on the bottom and sides of the boiler, scrape it up carefully, forming large curds. This mixture is cooked when it is of a creamy consistency throughout. This quantity will serve eight or more people.

**Another Cottage Cheese Recipe.**—Proportions: for each egg, use 1 tablespoon milk, 1-3 teaspoon salt, plenty of pepper, 1 rounding tablespoon cottage cheese, pinch of baking soda, fat to grease pan. Mix eggs, seasonings and 1 tablespoon milk for each egg. Scramble eggs as usual in greased pan till entirely cooked. Neutralize acid in cheese with soda, stir lightly into eggs. Serve immediately. This recipe may be varied by adding parsley, pimientos, or chives to the eggs.



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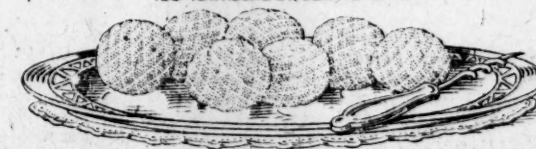
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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FREE SELLING OF  
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Market Quotations Decline Apparently Because of Removal of Restrictions — Purchases Under Sinking Fund Unknown

NEW YORK, New York—After having been maintained steadfastly at 98 from the time they were first admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange Nov. 4, the fourth Liberty 4½s, the last issue, have broken below that figure. No specific reason is put forward, except that there is apparently no restriction now on the selling of these bonds. Before, the sales appeared to be under some control, as they were not offered until a sufficient buying element had accumulated.

It was thought, heretofore, the market was being sustained through purchases under the 5 per cent sinking fund for which Secretary McAdoo has special authority. But there is no way of verifying this, nor is there any means of determining at present how much of Liberty bonds has been purchased under provisions of the sinking fund. Purchases under the sinking fund are not detailed in the treasurer's daily statement. In this appears an item under public debt disbursements designated as "bonds, interest-bearing notes and certificates retired." There might well be certain purchases for a sinking fund in this item without being specifically stated. So far during the current month more than \$2,000,000,000 has been credited to account of public debt under this item. Most of this, however, is for redemptions of maturing certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the fourth Liberty Loan.

Not until Secretary McAdoo's annual report to Congress will the public be made aware of purchases for the sinking fund. His report should appear shortly after the assembling of the new session in December.

It is believed there were some purchases under provisions of the Liberty Loan sinking fund prior to the flotation of the fourth Liberty Loan. In his letter to Claude Kitchin, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, urging the extension of surtax exemptions to the fourth Liberty Loan bonds, early last September, Mr. McAdoo admitted that purchases under the sinking fund had failed to sustain the price against adverse developments. Mr. McAdoo's remarks were:

"The bond purchases fund, provided in the Third Liberty Bond Bill, has been very useful in stabilizing the price of Liberty bonds, but it has not been and we could not expect it to be, effective to sustain the price against developments and in the face of the fact that the government's recurring demands upon the absorbing power of the investment community are in such proportions and of such frequency as to prevent the development of any important buying power in the investment market between Liberty Loan campaigns."

The presumption is that the sinking fund was invoked to sustain the market for Liberty 4½s when first offered for trading, to meet the first wave of selling that has generally followed large Liberty Loan issues. Having operated the sinking fund for a while, it was thought that the market could take care of itself.

NATIONAL ACME  
EARNINGS LARGE.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The National Acme Company for the 1918 calendar year will in all probability earn after taxes double the \$3 dividend on the 500,000 shares of \$50 par. The company's profits for nine months to Sept. 30 were at the annual rate of \$5,600,000. This would leave \$6 a share for the common after setting aside \$2,600,000 for taxes, or \$1,100,000 more than was reserved last year. In 1917 the share profit after taxes was \$7.30.

Few manufacturing concerns which have had a share in war work will be able to accomplish readjustment to a peace basis in shorter time than will National Acme. Only a slight adjustment on its automatic screw machines will be required—practically an overnight operation.

The management of the company is extremely optimistic regarding the future of the machine tool business. It is pointed out that with normal use the average existence of a machine tool such as National Acme produces is about 10 years. Since the war started, however, these tools have been operated continuously days, nights and Sundays, and the wear and tear has been such as to reduce the average term probably to three or four years.

CHANDLER MOTOR  
COMPANY AFFAIRS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Chandler Motor Company will this year turn out between 9000 and 10,000 cars as compared with 15,000 a year ago. It will also deliver about 1000 tractors of the original 2000 order and the "repeat" contract for 1300. The termination of the war may result in the partial cancellation of the full tractor order, but such action will not exert a disturbing effect upon the company. The tractors have been handled in a special new plant and have consequently not thrown the normal factory adjustment out of order in any way. On its new plant construction, moreover, Chandler is protected against loss by the government. By reason of its discretion

in the acceptance of war business the concern is in a position to increase its production as fast as materials and supplies are released. If the sales prospects in the medium-priced field are as bright as the management now believes, the tractor plant will be utilized to increase car production still further when curtailment is completely lifted by the government. From its 9000 car and 1000 tractor production and from its parts business, Chandler expects to earn between \$1,400,000 and \$1,500,000 net profits after taxes, or approximately \$20 a share. Its financial position is exceptionally sound with net quick assets of \$52 a share on a depreciated inventory basis.

UNITED STATES  
FOOD EXPORTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In 10 months of this year the United States sent abroad as much food, in the form of breadstuffs and meats, etc., as in 53 months immediately preceding the war. Higher prices, of course, have considerably expanded the value as contrasted with volume; but at that the showing remains a remarkable one.

Thus in the last four months the United States has been exporting an average monthly of \$72,000,000 in breadstuffs and of \$73,000,000 in provisions. This is just about six times the peace ratio just prior to the war. And every indication, in both bread and meats, is that this great expansion will continue, if not increase.

Compared with last year, shipments of foodstuffs have increased for 10 months from \$800,000,000 to \$1,345,000,000, or 68 per cent. How big a figure they are cutting in the United States balance of trade is clear from the fact that exports of all other products actually receded from \$4,350,000,000 to \$3,720,000,000, or a decrease of \$630,000,000.

GALENA-SIGNAL  
OIL CO. AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, New York—In connection with the passing of the dividend on the common stock of the Galena-Signal Oil Company, the unsettled condition of the company was indicated three months ago when a dividend of 1½ per cent was declared on the common stock. Quarterly dividends at the rate of 12 per cent a year had been declared on the common stock of the company up to the time it was cut in half. Prior to 1914 larger dividends were paid on the common stock. The company has \$16,000,000 common stock outstanding and there is also outstanding \$2,000,000 8 per cent preferred (old) and \$6,000,000 8 per cent (new) stock. Up to last summer the outstanding capital of the company consisted of \$12,000,000 common and \$2,000,000 preferred stock. At the time the capital stock was increased, stockholders received the right to subscribe to \$4,000,000 new preferred stock and the Cullinan interest received \$2,000,000 in new preferred and \$4,000,000 in common stock in return for the Texas Oil properties acquired from them by the Galena-Signal Oil Company.

SEA ISLAND  
COTTON MARKET

SAVANNAH, Georgia—The net receipts of sea island cotton at Savannah for the week ended Nov. 22 were 153 bales, compared with 3325 last year. The net receipts so far this season are 3101 bales, against 15,513 last year. Exports from Savannah for the week were 350 bales to New York and 59 to Boston. The movement through Jacksonville was 220 bales, making 2932 so far this season. The market continues very quiet, with little or no cotton changing hands, such little demand as there is being at lower figures than owners are willing to accept. Every now and then small lots are offered and we believe it would pay mills to send out orders in force for a few days, provided they need any cotton. The owners of these lots are not willing to give refusals on which we could offer. Quotations are nominal, says John Malloch & Co. The ginners' report shows 24,145 bales ginned up to Nov. 14 against 68,229 last year and \$2,909 in 1916. The ginning by states follows: Georgia, 13,904; Florida, 8109; South Carolina, 2132.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD'S  
PRESENT PROBLEMS

NEW YORK, New York—The weakness in Third Avenue Railway stock reflects the action of the Board of Estimate of the City of New York in discharging its franchise committee from further consideration of increased fares. This step was explained by Comptroller Craig to mean the city had no intention of granting applications for higher rates. Third Avenue, for the year ended June 30, 1918, showed a deficit, after charges, of \$456,503, compared with a deficit of \$1,622,326 in the preceding year. Improvement was made through economies effected by better readjustment of operating lines. At the annual meeting, President Huff stated the only solution was the authorization to advance present fares. A charge for transfers would not afford adequate relief. No interest has been paid on \$22,536,000 Third Avenue adjustment income 55 since Oct. 1, 1917.

WOOL COUNCIL  
FOR ENGLAND

Board Will Include 41 Members of Trade, 23 of Whom Will Be Employers—To Care for Transitional Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRADFORD, England (Nov. 7)—The adjourned conference of the wool trade to consider the formation of a wool council was held in London on Oct. 31. It was agreed that the council should include 41 trade members (23 employers and 18 employees), elected by the following bodies: Board of Control (11 employers and 11 employees); 4 Associated London Selling Wool Brokers; 1 Colonial Wool Merchants Association; 1 Wool Combing Employers Federation; 1 Worsted Spinners Federation; 1 Woolen and Worsted Trades Federation (fannel manufacturer); 1 Wool Textile Association (one export yarn and top merchant, one export and home piece merchant, and one clothier); 3 National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade; 5 United Garment Workers Union; 2 total, 41.

The memorandum defining the functions of the Council was adopted virtually as previously recorded, viz: (1) To advise as to the needs of the industry with regard to raw material during the transition period; (2) to prepare plans which will facilitate the turnover from war to peace conditions; (3) to speak on behalf of the industry in the matters on which the proposed standing council on post-war priority may wish to consult with them; (4) to act as an advisory body to the War Office on matters relating to the purchase and sale of raw wool and tops, and other matters connected with wool control which are not included in the terms of reference to the Board of Control of the Wool and Worsted Industry; (5) to deal with any other matters which may be referred to the council by the War Office, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Reconstruction, the Board of Control, or any recognized trade or labor association connected with the industry.

The only deviation from the original draft is in the last clause, which adds the Board of Control or any recognized trade or labor association to the bodies who may refer matters to the council. The effect of the constitution of the council will be that the raw material interests will have silk representatives, wool combers one, worsted spinners four, manufacturers woolen and worsted, hosiery, blankets, fannel, and shoddy and mungo nine, and merchants and clothiers three.

The special distribution recently announced of 240,000 pounds weight of B. A. tops, not to be included in the rationing scheme, has now been made. In spite of the high prices asked—prices based on the cost of the wool in South America—the quantity applied for exceeded the total amount to be distributed. In making the distribution account was taken of the amount of army work in the hands of the applicants and the availability of other material, the guiding rule being to allocate the tops to firms in the greatest need of supplies to keep machinery running. It is expected that a further supply will be available shortly, including a small weight of merino.

A curious evasion of the rationing scheme for yarns has recently come to light. When the scheme was instituted it was recognized to be impossible to enforce the same methods of checking the consumption of hand-knitting and mending yarn sold to the public in retail shops could be applied to weaving and hosiery yarns used by manufacturers, and it was arranged that certain spinners should be allowed to supply hand-knitting and mending yarns without obtaining certificates from the firms ordering. A considerable increase in yarns returned as "hand-knitting and mending" in recent months has put the Rationing Committee of the Board of Control on inquiry, and it has been discovered that large quantities of such yarns have been obtained and used for the factory production of articles of luxury and adornment. In many cases it appears that businesses have been established for the express purpose of exploiting this trade. One of the uses to which these yarns are said to have been put is the manufacture of the huge woolen scarfs that have recently become fashionable among women. The Rationing Committee state that these practices are contrary to the spirit of the rationing scheme, and in view of the shortage of wool supplies, are against the national interest. The committee warn the trade that should this misuse of wool continue, it will be necessary to restrict the supply of material to specified and approved purposes, and they recommend that there is no "free" yarn—i.e., yarn exempt from the rationing scheme—other than that containing less than 40 per cent of new wool.

News received in Bradford from the textile districts of the north of France recently liberated from the enemy, indicated that the damage done in the factories is less extensive than was feared. A good deal of machinery has been rendered useless for the time being by the removal of brass and copper parts, but it only needs the replacement of these to put it again in a condition for service. From Croix, where is situated the wool-combing establishment associated with the firm of Daniel Illingworth & Sons of Bradford, it is reported that the Germans had orders to blow up the premises before evacuation, but were deterred by President Wilson's declaration as to the impossibility of

arranging an armistice whilst wanton destruction and spoliation continued to be part of the enemy's war policy. It is expected that as soon as the factories of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing are made ready for the resumption of work, Great Britain will be called upon to supply them with the necessary raw material. It will scarcely be possible to do this from stock, and the question is whether, when the time comes, it will be feasible to release shipping to bring the wool from Australia, where supplies are ample.

SAVINGS BANKS  
DEPOSITS PHASE

Liberty Bonds Make Considerable Inroads on Funds, but Outlook Is Not Unfavorable

NEW YORK, New York—When the United States Government made known its intention to issue Liberty bonds bearing interest at 4½ per cent, considerable apprehension was visible in savings bank circles as to the possible effect on savings bank deposits, in that the interest return was greater than paid on the latter. Savings banks generally look heavily at deposits, although it was said the attraction of Liberty bonds did not lie in the extra ¼ of 1 per cent. At the time savings banks were little concerned over these withdrawals, as they pointed to high wages being paid labor and the expectation of regaining deposits in a short time.

A prominent official of one of the larger savings banks, when questioned as to the future of savings banks, voiced confidence in the outlook in these words: "An immediate response to peace is not expected by us. People are still paying on partial payment subscriptions to Liberty bonds. Later, however, savings banks look for increased deposits due principally to the saving habit becoming fixed with the people, as a result of participation in government bond offerings, and the urgent appeals to practice economy and thrift during the war. True, we must face reduced wages that are bound to occur, but living cost must also decline commensurately with any wage depreciation. Peace has already brought into the savings banks money hoarded during the war by persons, mostly of foreign birth, who foolishly labored under the impression that their funds on deposit in a bank they might be confiscated by the government."

"Some gold has also been received by us, which illustrates minor hoarding of this metal, irrespective of warnings of the government against such practices."

There is little doubt but that there has been considerable money hoarded during the war, especially in manufacturing centers, where the greater part of the employees were made up of people of foreign extraction. Now that a fifth loan is practically assured in the early spring, this gives another view to the situation for savings banks. In banking circles there is discussion as to whether another very large loan could be successfully floated at 4½ per cent. Opinion is general that the bonds will bear a higher rate, probably 4½ per cent. Now that the war is ended, patriotism may not be the chief selling slogan, but more attractive features will probably be embodied. Should the government float a bond issue bearing slightly less than \$2,000,000, exports from Brazil declined from \$148,757,000 in 1917 to \$134,003,000 in 1918, showing a difference of \$14,754,000. Imports, on the other hand, increased from \$96,155,000 in 1917 to \$112,561,000 in 1918, showing a difference of \$16,406,000. Although a favorable trade balance prevailed during both years it declined from \$52,602,000 in 1917, to \$21,442,000 in 1918.

CANADA FOUNDRIES  
& FORGINGS COMPANY

MONTREAL, Quebec—The problem of industrial readjustment in Canada has already been in large part solved by various companies.

The Canada Foundries & Forgings Company was one of the first in Canada to receive orders on a large scale for war material. The company filled these orders in such a satisfactory manner that several extensions to plant took place for the specific purpose of attempting larger contracts. The company now finds itself with a much larger plant than at the beginning of the war, paid for out of profits of war business.

In 1917, the company began to adjust itself to a commercial basis. Contracts for munitions grew smaller, and those for commercial purposes grew larger. Ship construction business was looming up, and the company purchased a plant in Buffalo to turn out forgings.

A few months ago, a portion of the Canadian plant was started on an order for 2,000,000 shells for the United States Government. Fully half this has been completed. As soon as the order is disposed of, the company will be back on the old basis. Now it is working 60 per cent capacity on regular commercial business, and the Buffalo plant is filled with orders for shipbuilding purposes.

UNITED STATES STEEL  
NEW YORK, New York—Ingot production of the United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries during the last week was 97.3 per cent, compared with 96.2 per cent in the previous week. Blast furnace production was 99.3 per cent, compared with 95.6 per cent last week.

MEXICAN OIL SHIPMENTS  
TAMPICO, Mexico—Reports of oil companies operating in Mexico show that shipments through the ports of Tampico, Tuxpam and Port Lobos in October aggregated 5,834,952 barrels of crude, refined and distilled products, a new high record.

FOUNDATION CO'S  
WORK ON SHIPS

This Concern Big Factor in Government's Building Program on Account of Available Facilities

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In connection with the achievements of the United States shipbuilding program the Foundation Company, which up to the time of its engagement in the ship construction business had specialized in sinking pneumatic caissons or deep building foundations, has rendered good service. This concern, a close corporation, has received contracts from governments of the United States, France and Great Britain for more than \$25,000,000 of steel and wooden vessels. In point of numbers it probably operates more yards than any other concern, its seven plants being located on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts as well as on the Great Lakes. It has over 10,000 men on its pay roll.

The company was among the first to launch a wooden ship for the Emergency Fleet Corporation on the Atlantic or Gulf shores in competition with 23 yards, and, with the turning over of a tenth vessel next month to the government, will have been the first company to complete its quota for the government.

To date the company has launched 55 vessels with others following at the rate of about 10 a month. Some of the yards have been built and operated for the government by the Foundation Company in consequence of a trip to Washington made by Franklin Remington, president of the company, in April, 1917, when he conferred with officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The contracts received were for about 130 vessels of varying sizes and descriptions, the majority being for the French Government. Of these, 40 were included in a single contract for France, of which 30 have been launched and 20 actually delivered. At another of its yards the company has under construction 38 vessels of a type for the same country.

The Foundation Company was able to get under way early because of its organization of ship carpenters and caulkers, which it maintained for the purpose of constructing wooden caissons used in its regular business.

With the completion during December of another ship at its Passaic (New Jersey) yard, the first operated, this plant will be closed down because of the decision of the Shipping Board to order no more new wooden vessels.

The latest contract received by the company was for 20 3000-ton full power wooden steamers for the French Government, which will be built at its Victoria (British Columbia) yard. This plant has been doubled in size by the purchase of an adjoining shipyard.

MUNITION PLANTS  
ENDING WORK

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Closing of purely war industries will begin soon. It is believed that not more than four factories will be affected. The Liberty Ordnance Company will close Saturday. This concern has been reducing its force since Nov. 11 until less than 500 now are on the pay rolls. The Bullard West End plant will close next week, it is said. This plant was erected for the manufacture of eight-inch guns. Most of the employees will be absorbed by the Bullard and other machine tool plants. The Remington plant is expected to close, at least temporarily, in December. This plant was built to make rifles and bayonets, principally for Russia. When Russia collapsed, the plant was transformed to make Browning machine guns.

PROSPERITY PREPAREDNESS  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Anticipating the reconstruction period, the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, one of the largest manufacturers of asbestos and magnesia products in the world, has purchased 255 acres, adjoining the city of Waukegan, Wisconsin, on which it will erect a duplicate of its plant at Manville, New Jersey, which will represent a total of \$3,000,000. The plant will employ 2500 to 3000 persons. The output of the Manville plant exceeds 35,000 carloads annually.

FEDERAL RESERVE  
BANKS' PROGRESS

Remarkable Prosperity Enjoyed Since United States Entered the War—Rediscounting Is Now the Principal Business

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The federal reserve banks of the United States have made remarkable progress during the last four years. In the first two years of the war only a small part of the total earning assets were made up of bills discounted for members, that is, rediscounts. Officers of federal reserve banks were faced with the difficult task of making earnings to pay expenses, write off organization expenses and pay dividends on a stock 6 per cent cumulative from the outset. This task they had to do without too active competition with member banks.

One means adopted was the stimulation of a discount market for bankers' acceptances and later for trade acceptances. Reserve banks bought acceptances in the open market. Another field developed was investment in municipal warrants. Because of highly competitive conditions, the New York Federal Reserve Bank did most of the buying of municipal warrants, and distributed them pro rata among other reserve banks.

Some reserve banks, particularly in the Middle West, began to invest fairly heavily in United States 2 per cent bonds, some of which they used as a basis for issuing federal reserve bank notes of their own, some bonds were held for investment return, and some banks converted their 2 per cent bonds into United States conversion 3s and 3 per cent treasury notes, as provided by the federal reserve act. In the first two and one-half years of operation the burden of meeting expenses and making a surplus to apply to liquidation of dividends slowly accumulating was on the officers of the banks. When the United States entered the war, conditions changed. Reserve banks ceased purchasing United States long-term bonds, and entirely dropped out of the municipal warrant market, as their credit facilities were availed of more and more by member banks who presented bills for rediscount.

Rediscounting is now the principal operation of the reserve bank, and bills secured by government war obligations have increased so fast that reserve banks for the present year will show their dividends earned many times over.

In the four years of the federal reserve banks their earning assets have changed as follows:

	Nov. 12, 1915	Nov. 17, 1916	Nov. 16, 1917	Nov. 15, 1918
Bills discounted	\$30,010,000	\$19,704,000	\$487,850,000	\$439,276,000
Bank acceptances bought	13,138,000	97,789,000	193,869,000	377,877,000
Bills secured by govt. war obligations				1,358,532,000
Total bills	43,148,000	117,493,000	681,719,000	2,175,685,000
U. S. long-term bonds	12,003,000	39,115,000	54,002,000	29,478,000
U. S. short-term securities		11,167,000	317,304,000	93,449,000
Municipal warrants	22,801,000	18,597,000	1,273,000	28,000
Total earn assets	\$77,952,000	\$186,372,000	\$924,898,000	\$2,298,640,000

ENCOURAGEMENT  
IN OIL WORK

FT. WORTH, Texas—Development of new oil territory should be permitted without legislative restrictions and every encouragement should be given the "wildcatter," was the statement made by Cato Sells, United States Indian Commissioner, before the Ft. Worth Chamber of Commerce. Commissioner Sells has just completed a survey of West Texas oil fields, regarding which he says: "These oil fields are among the richest ever discovered in the United States, and if production were not held back by shortage of tankage and pipeline facilities, daily production in the range field alone would soon reach 100,000 barrels a day."

## ZINC AND LEAD ORE

JOPLIN, Missouri—The open market for second grade zinc ores is weak at \$40 to \$45. The schedule market is \$52.27. Lead ore is strong and shipments very light. Agreement has been reached between operators for 50 per cent curtailment. The output is to be allocated pro rata as well as ore sales. Arrangements for cooperative action are apparently succeeding well. Local warehouses are being erected for the storage of surplus stocks and financial arrangements made for carrying such stock on warehouse receipts.

## CANADIAN WAR ORDERS

MONTREAL, Quebec—In munition circles, the view is expressed that orders for shells by the Imperial Munitions Board for Great Britain will be canceled at once. Practically all orders had been canceled months ago, but new orders for certain types of shells in limited quantities were given out. Cancellation of any remaining orders is not generally regarded as serious, as most companies have other work and many have more difficulty in obtaining employees than orders.

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CONTROL PHASE  
OF RAILROADS

Present Regulation Is Expected to Continue for Period Prescribed, With Bright Future

NEW YORK, New York—In railroad circles it is expected that railroad control will be retained under federal control for the full period of 21 months after the conclusion of peace. It is generally believed the completion of such portions of the war program as are not to be abandoned, together with problems of demobilization and return of troops to their homes, will make it impracticable to interfere with present control. In addition the country faces the task of drawing up a new program of railroad regulation to succeed federal control, since it is generally agreed that neither the public nor owners of the roads will be content merely to return the roads to their owners and allow public regulation of common carriers to revert to the status before the United States entered the war.

Meanwhile curtailment of the government's needs in steel alone, to say nothing of other materials or of labor, should soon begin to affect railroads favorably. Their equipment, rail and other needs will undoubtedly be more easily and rapidly supplied than recently prevailed. There is likely to be some relaxation in the volume of certain commodities pressing for movement. This may diminish the urgency of much of the work of increasing facilities under way or contemplated. It is likely construction programs for 1919 being prepared will be radically revised.

Railroad men recognize there can be no relaxation in the near future, probably not for another year, in efforts to move great quantities of foodstuffs and fuel, in which they are closely cooperating with food and fuel administrations. Their efforts, however, will presumably be assisted by the gradual release of labor from munitions and other war production, enabling them to man shops and terminals more adequately.

With the prospect that the present federal control will continue for perhaps two years, work of adjusting and executing compensation contracts will continue until all companies whose property has been taken over have signed such documents. Just how readjustment to a peace basis, now getting under way, will affect traffic and earnings of the roads, railroad men are loath to predict. Practically none looks for any falling off in total traffic for months to come. The steadily rising tendency of operating expenses, however, is expected to ease, so that the government is likely to come out better on its guaranty of net earnings than recently seemed possible.

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Total earn assets	\$77,952,000	\$186,372,000	\$924,898,000	\$2,298,640,000

## DIVIDENDS

The Cudahy Packing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 6 to shareholders of record Dec. 15.

The Grinnell Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, Massachusetts, declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 26. Three months ago, 1½ per cent and 10 per cent extra on Liberty bonds were declared.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGES IN BRITAIN

Their Historical Development and Aims Considered in Light of Present Movement to Make Them of More Usefulness

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There is a movement afoot to bring the teachers' training colleges out of their state of peculiar isolation into more fruitful relation with the general educational activities of the country. This is by no means a movement of unofficial reformers alone; indeed, it may justly be said that the English Education Department was the first to seize some of the opportunities that offered for widening the horizon of intending teachers. Perhaps the most important action taken by the Board of Education was to further the establishment of training facilities in connection with the new municipal universities as well as with Oxford and Cambridge, thereby lifting training institutions out of the single rut of denominationalism. Up to that point the colleges had almost all been under the superintendence of the Church of England, of the Roman Catholics, of the Wesleyans, and so on.

Moreover, the board saw how completely the boys and girls who remained in their former schools as pupil-teachers between the ages of 14 and 18 were set apart from other young people of the same age, and how each brought the same limited quasi-professional outlook to the colleges. To meet this defect of the system, the secondary schools were brought into play, so that some, at any rate, of those intending to teach in the public elementary schools should be associated until a later age with pupils preparing for other professions and walk of life.

With these preliminary explanations it may next be advisable to consider the historical development and aims of the training colleges. For this purpose nothing can be better than to give the statement on the subject made in an appendix to the report (Cd. 9140) of a recent departmental committee which, amongst other duties, was charged with finding an appropriate basis for the salaries of teachers in such institutions. This historical statement is admirably concise.

Though the origins of our (the English) training college system can be traced back to the very early years of the Nineteenth Century, for all practical purposes it may be taken that the existing provision dates from the minutes of the Committee of Council passed in the years 1843 and 1844. These laid down the conditions under which building grants were applicable to the training of masters and mistresses for elementary schools. The need for maintenance grants was realized almost immediately afterwards, and in 1846 minutes of the Committee of Council provided annual grants in aid of training colleges. The system of training, based, as it was, upon a period of preliminary professional training during the apprenticeship, known as pupil-teachership, and stimulated by the encouragement given by building grants, made steady progress until the year 1860. The withdrawal in that year of the offer of building grants arrested progress, and for the next 20 years the number of the colleges and the accommodation provided in them failed to keep pace with the development of the public system of elementary education, which was especially rapid after the passing of the act of 1870. In 1860 there were 34 colleges with places for 2388 students. In 1870 the number of colleges was unaltered, and the number of places had only risen to 2495. In 1880 there were 41 colleges, with 3275 places; in 1886 there were 43 colleges, with 3367 places.

All training colleges established before 1890 were under the government of private bodies, all of them were exclusively residential, and most of them were conducted on denominational lines. Since that date there has been a great development of training colleges which, in all the above respects, are conducted upon the opposite ideas. The first stage in this development was the recognition in 1890 of day training colleges attached to a university or college of university rank. The number of such colleges recognized in that year was six, and in the following two years eight additional colleges of this type were recognized. By the end of 1902, when the new system had been in full operation for more than ten years, the number of day training colleges was 19, and the accommodation provided in them was 2000.

The next stage in the development of a system of training colleges managed by bodies of a public character and conducted upon undenominational lines was a direct consequence of the act of 1902. This expressly empowered local education authorities to spend public money on the training of teachers, and the foundation of what may be called municipal training colleges was greatly stimulated in 1905 by the provision of a building grant for the erection of colleges and hostels by local education authorities. The building grant was subsequently made applicable to the provision of hostels in connection with authorities and university colleges. The number of municipal colleges now recognized is 19, of which 15, providing 2883 places, are in England, and 4, providing 650 places, are in Wales. Some of them

are exclusively attended by day students but the majority provide for both residential and day students and a few are entirely residential, the provision for residential purposes being made in halls of residence situated in the neighborhood of the educational block.

While these developments were taking place, a few additional denominational colleges were founded, and many of the colleges of older foundation increased their accommodation. In the case of certain Church of England colleges, the increase of accommodation has been effected by the provision of undenominational hostels. But the position of the denominational colleges, whether founded before 1890 or later, is not the same as before 1890. By a regulation of the Board of Education made in 1908, half the places in each of the denominational colleges must be open to students not belonging to the denomination of the college. To put the matter succinctly, it may be said that the number of college places available for candidates, irrespective of religious faith, was in 1880, 500, and in 1890, 839. In 1913, the number was 10,657, and is now considerably more.

The growth in the training college system as a whole since 1890 will be evident from the following figures:

Academic year—	No. of colleges	No. of places
1890-91.....	49	3,679
1900-01.....	61	6,011
1905-06.....	72	8,987
1910-11.....	95	12,625
1913.....	87	13,093
1914-15.....	89	13,356

The most obvious characteristic of the educational work of a training college is the dual nature of the curriculum, which provides both for the professional training of the students and for the continuance of their general education. This feature of training college work arose directly out of the educational circumstances in which the first colleges were founded, but though those circumstances have been greatly modified, especially in recent years, no radical change has taken place in the aims of training colleges except as regards certain of the colleges which are organized as university departments. On the other hand, the improvement in the educational arrangements for boys and girls has made it possible to aim at a higher standard of attainments in the colleges and has thereby contributed to bring about great changes in the quality of the staffs engaged in the colleges. Moreover, the establishment, during the period 1890 to 1902, of colleges attached to universities and colleges of university rank had a very considerable influence upon the staffing arrangements in the voluntary training colleges. The competition of the university training colleges reinforced the desire of the older colleges to obtain for their lecturers men and women of academic distinction and wide educational outlook. The institution of municipal colleges after 1902 has no doubt provided an additional stimulus in the same sense, but in any case the official regulations by which the staffing of all colleges is now controlled secure that a reasonably high standard shall be reached in the matter of academic qualifications.

As for the aims of training colleges (apart from those established for training teachers in secondary schools and technical institutions, etc.), this appendix defines a training college as an institution for giving instruction in the principles and practice of teaching to students who are preparing to become certificated teachers in public elementary schools, and for supplementing their general education so far as may be necessary.

The students are required to sign an undertaking to serve within a definite period for a certain number of years in "approved" school, and though the training college course must be planned with a view to work in public elementary schools, other schools are "approved" for the purposes of the undertaking. The Board of Education have quite recently authorized the admission of students to take up work in "approved" schools which are not public elementary schools, and they allow the courses of particular students to be arranged with a view to the possibility that those students may teach in some school other than a public elementary school. But any such modifications of the course are not to be inconsistent with the general aim of the institution which is to remain as described above in the first sentence.

## WAR WORK OF ART PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The high school art department of this city schools has done significant work in the conservation and mobilization of the industrial art talent of their pupils, according to Dr. Haney, its director, who enumerates a number of specific contributions. First, students have made a great many war posters for the Liberty Loan and other drives, and have developed large graphic charts to aid the various campaigns. A number of bazaars have been held under the auspices of the department, at which funds have been raised for war work by the sale of articles of aesthetic value made under the direction of the department. The war, he says, has been the cause of the advancement of industrial art scholarship so that talented pupils might be available to the art trade immediately after the war. Various magazines and high school publications have been aided by the contribution of pictures which have served to quicken the understanding of pupils as to the nature and purpose of the war and their interest in art courses as well. In addition to their own bazaars, pupils of the department have given valuable aid to others in arranging entertainments for war charity, and managing stage decorations, lighting, costumes and other details for them.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF CRACOW

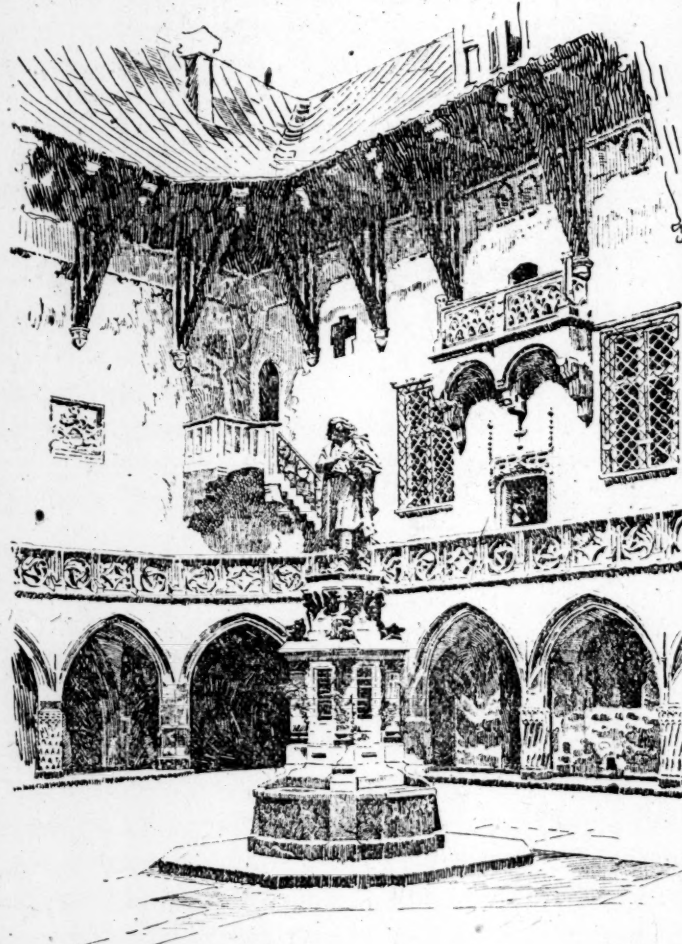
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The University of Cracow is, after Prague, the oldest intellectual center in Middle Europe, a point well worth noting. In view of the German claims that Bohemia and Poland derived all their civilization from Germany. It was founded in 1364 by King Kazimir as part of that wide and far-sighted plan of constructive reform which earned for him the title of the Great and the reputation of having "found Poland of wood and left her of stone." The University of Vienna was founded a year later, that of Heidelberg in 1385 and of Leipzig in 1409.

In 1400 the University of Cracow was reorganized and a faculty of the-

and both of these universities have been able successfully to preserve and continue the traditions of Polish intellectual life. Cracow, thanks to its ancient culture and its more fortunate situation near the Congress Kingdom and Posen, became the cultural focus of all Poland, while Lemberg, in spite of its larger population and of the greater intensity of its political and economical activities and of its astonishingly rapid intellectual progress, remained rather the provincial capital of Galicia.

The University of Cracow in collaboration with the Academy of Sciences consciously assumed the function of preserving the highest possible standards of theoretic achievement as well as the integrity of Polish national culture during this most critical period of Poland's intellectual history. Often, particularly during the last 15 or 20 years, reproaches have been made to



Statue of Copernicus in Jagellonian (University) Library at Cracow

ology added to the three faculties already in existence. From this reorganization dates its title of Jagellonian University and its real importance for European culture. During the Fifteenth and the first half of the Sixteenth centuries it was one of the foremost European universities; about one-half of its students were from foreign countries. Its alumni became professors and rectors in the more recently founded German universities.

Besides its reputation for theological dissertations, it made many important contributions to natural science, especially in the fields of mathematics, physical science and astronomy. The names of Voyciech of Brudzew, Matthew of Miechow, Jan of Stobnica, and particularly Copernicus, were known and respected in the intellectual circles of Europe. The eagerness with which it kept in touch with the latest developments of European knowledge of that period is shown by the fact that the first map, including the discoveries of Amerigo Vesputi and the first globe mentioning the name of America were produced by this university.

During the period of the Roman Catholic reaction, however, its technical activity decreased, and it became the stronghold of scholasticism. It furnished scholastic professors to Western European universities and astrologers to European monarchs. A rector of the university at the end of the Sixteenth Century in an address to the King, complained about the lowering of intellectual standards following the preoccupation of the best minds with actual political and social problems. Yet, even during this period the University of Cracow continued to be a center of learning for the East, and contributed to the formation of new universities at Lemberg, Polock, Zamosc and Vilno.

With the awakening of the powerful national spirit of the end of the Eighteenth Century, came a demand for improvement in education. An educational commission was created in 1773, to take charge of all the schools of the country; this was the first state board of education in Europe. Under its influence the University of Cracow was reorganized and put on a modern basis. An astronomical observatory was built, and a chemical laboratory added to the university. A school of surgery was established.

But the subsequent partitions of Poland and the many vicissitudes through which the city of Cracow passed during the first three-quarters of the Nineteenth Century, prevented the university from developing as rapidly as it would have done under normal conditions, and the center of Polish intellectual life shifted to Vilno, Warsaw and Posen. But the national persecutions of the last quarter of the century in Congress Kingdom, Lithuania and Posen destroyed the centers of Polish education in these territories, and the task of preserving and developing Polish natural science was thus left exclusively to the universities of Cracow and Lemberg.

Since about 1870 Galicia has enjoyed a certain degree of autonomy

this institution because of its conservatism and the exclusiveness with which it limited itself to theoretic pursuits without taking any active part in the practical problems that were thrilling the nation and the world.

But, during this period when Russia and Prussia were straining all their powers in order to destroy Polish higher culture and push the Polish nation down to the level of barbarism, this institution which kept alive the appreciation of intellectual values and from which an atmosphere of intellectual refinement radiated all over the country certainly did fulfill a great historic mission. Moreover, as it has shown in recent years a growing spirit of progress and democratization, we can hope that it will play an important and useful role in the coming reorganization of Polish culture.

## WOMEN EDUCATORS AND RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kansas.—That the great burden of reconstruction along educational lines will fall upon the shoulders of the college women of the country, is the forecast of Dean Olin Templin of the University of Kansas. Dean Templin is now on leave of absence, and working with Herbert Hoover at Washington, as the director of school and college activities on conservation.

Most of our men back from the war will not be in colleges, observed the Kansas educator. Most of them will go directly into the work of reconstruction along industrial lines. The work of coordinating the educational resources of the country will, then, in a large measure, have to be handled by the college women.

"The day of the finishing school and the classical courses of education in our coeducational and women's colleges is past," Dean Templin said. "With the declaration of war, the women of the country at once threw off the gloss of the so-called 'high-brow' education, and immediately turned their attention to the study of practical questions.

"The food conservation program has become for the women, and especially the college women, not a mere program, but an intensive study. Food conservation will not end with the war. It is admitted by the authorities of all the allied nations, and the American women in colleges are preparing themselves to take active part in directing the food situation.

## SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE S. A. T. C.

This article was prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by a gentleman in close touch with the administrative and one of the leading educational institutions of the United States, and sets forth the academic viewpoint of the Student Army Training Corps.

With the demobilization of the S. A. T. C. there will be brought to a close a very unfortunate experience for American education and American colleges. Five hundred institutions in the land breathe freer, although they have as yet no inkling as to what financial settlement the War Department may make with them.

The colleges entered into the fulfillment of their agreement with wholehearted patriotism, seeking to place at the country's service at the earliest moment the officer material for expected armies.

Developments point to a belief that army officers considered the colleges as recruiting ground for the various services, and the administration that could whisk away students after two days to a week of "study" at the college where they registered into a division of the army, is testimony as to the light in which the War Department regarded the S. A. T. C.

This department in the heat of the summer hastily called to Washington the hard-working War Education Committee headed by President MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The War Department wanted the S. A. T. C. schools and it gave the committee only eight or ten weeks in which to organize them and start them.

Committee, colleges and faculties worked like beavers during the heat of August and September, and the members of the committee spent their time in sweltering Washington in solving their manifold problems. The best thought and effort of the best educators in the land was bent to the task, and this without remuneration, and curriculums were recast, intensified and some of their essential features cut out to make room for war studies and exercises that were demanded. College corporations out of their too slender reserves spent their thousands or tens of thousands on temporary structures to house the units, for the army found itself unable to supply even the furniture, to say nothing of the barracks themselves.

Once started, every one hoped for a harmonious cooperation of the military and academic work, but it proved to be the lion and the lamb. The greatest care had been taken by the committee and the colleges to adjust military and academic studies, and further than this to have each college do the academic work that it could do best. But the inflexibility of military discipline knocked the plans into a cocked hat. The military element was dominant and the academic tagged along behind as best it might. There was guard duty for the students and fatigue duty and punishment, and the hundred little fustinesses of red tape. It would try the temper even of a saintly professor to have at his lecture the marching into the classroom, roll-call and formal delivery of the class to him occupy 22 minutes of the 50 allotted to him, while at the end the exigencies of war demanded the instant cessation of his talk on the stroke of the clock. Little wonder is it that the S. A. T. C. academic studies were termed a joke, in serious-minded circles.

And as for the students, poor things, on foot or at studies or drill from 5:30 in the morning with exercises involving much fatigue for untired, unhardened young men, they found their afternoon work indoors rather irksome. Who could blame them if after 10 hours of steady attention, with drill-filtered into any periods that happened to be unoccupied, they dozed in the lecture rooms or fell asleep over their drafting boards or mathematics? Then study hours in the evening at the end of a 14-hour day were unfortunately placed. And as if this were not enough, the hours for preparation in work demanding mentality and concentration were as Procrustean as the drill periods.

This kind of hitch of military and study is very different from West Point, where everything is coordinated to the military view. Already in colleges grave professors were worrying themselves about marks. Private Q., whose guard duty had caused him to miss two lectures, and Private Z., shifted from one company to another and held up for guard duty in both, who loses four, find that the examinations revolve about those lectures, and fail. The academic professor has only one course, a low mark. On the other hand, official military pronouncements stress on the necessity of proficiency in studies. Verily, well-intentioned, intelligent young men of the S. A. T. C. have found themselves between the devil and the deep sea.

The colleges, and this is indeed serious, are face to face with the very grave questions of finances. Their budgets are based on the S. A. T. C., they cannot evade their contracts; they are waiting to see how honestly they will be dealt with.

## PRINCETON GOING ON PEACE FOOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—In view of the recently announced regulations of the War Department for demobilization of the armies and the granting of permission to candidates at officers' training schools to apply for and receive their discharges, it is anticipated that a large number of former students in the various universities and colleges will return to complete their academic studies. To meet this con-

dition the faculty of Princeton University have adopted the following recommendations of the committee on the course of study.

That the whole university be placed for the present year on a three-term basis, the first term running from September to January, the second from January to April, and the third from April to June.

All men in service who were members of the university last June, or who entered as freshmen or as upper classmen in September, who return for the second term and complete the year satisfactorily will be given credit for the first term's work.

That the military or naval classes now being conducted at Princeton be counted as three-hour schedules, in making up the students' courses.

That credits be given for a term's work to men who left the university prior to June, 1918, and who after completing courses at some military school have obtained commissions.

It is anticipated that a large number of men will return to Princeton, and already members of the faculty absent in war work are making arrangements to return and resume their duties.

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In the new department of Scandinavian studies, the University of London (University College) announces that the director, (W. P. Ker) will deliver four public lectures on the history and literature of Denmark, Norway and Sweden; and the lecturer in Norwegian (I. C. Gron-dahl) five public lectures on Bjornsen and seven on modern Norwegian literature, besides regular junior and senior classes for which a fee is payable. Particulars as to the arrangements in Danish (Jakob H. Helweg) and Swedish (Oskar Nilsson Bjork-nagen) are to be issued later. As usual, there is a very full list of public lectures announced at University College, admission to the following being by ticket only: "The Cathedrals of the Marne-Aisne District, Reims, Soissons, Laon Fe"; "The League of Nations"; "Machiavelli and Mazzini." It is evidently considered that very special interest will be taken in these three lectures.

The recent appointment of Col. Lord Gorell at the War Office to co-ordinate and supervise education throughout the army is welcomed warmly by the University Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, which represents the British universities, the Workers Educational Association, the Adult School Union, the National Union of Teachers, and other bodies in educational effort in the army at home and abroad. The association is spending £30,000 a year on educational books, apart from the fees and expenses of lecturers and teachers. At the request of British Headquarters in France, the Y. M. C. A. has become the official agency for educational work on the lines of communication, and has undertaken to create an establishment of at least 200 teachers to conduct classes in almost all subjects, even Chinese and Hindustani. Up to June, more than 4000 men were registered in classes and 40,000 attended lectures. By July the numbers had increased to 5000 and 70,000 respectively; in September they have almost doubled; and before Christmas, it is believed, they will number five times as many. Similar developments are taking place in Italy and Salonika, and demands are being received from Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. British prisoners of war in Holland are being given facilities of the same order.

Schools for mothers are the latest type of educational institutions to come under the care of the government. It is announced that the Board of Education will make grants to such schools during each financial year in respect of the provision that they make for the training and instruction of mothers in the care and management of infants and young children. Where, in the board's opinion, the provision made by the institution is adequate and its working is efficient, grants may be paid at the rate of one-half the approved expenditure in the previous year. In other cases the board may either pay at a lower rate or withhold the grant. The institution must not be conducted for private profit or farmed out by any member of the staff; moreover, it is to be in the hands of a responsible body of managers on behalf of whom some one individual must be appointed to act as correspondent. Schools for mothers desiring to apply for grants are requested to forward to the Board of Education early in the financial year a statement in an approved form of the work done during the previous year.

## MANY MORE TEACHERS WANTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All qualified teachers who are unemployed are urged to send their names and addresses to the Bureau of Education, School Board Service Division, Washington, District of Columbia, that as nearly as possible the 50,000 vacancies now existing in the public school teaching staffs of the cities and towns of the United States may be filled. In this connection, it is hoped that married women in position to leave their homes several hours a day, together with other former teachers, will return to the school room for a time, at least, to tide over the present emergency, which has been caused by the entrance of many experienced teachers into war work. It is estimated that upward of 100,000 persons who had never taught before were introduced into the school rooms of the country at the beginning of the present teaching year.

## DR. STRONG AND SCOTTISH ISSUES

President of Educational Institute Would Have the Government Take Teachers Into Its Confidence More Than in the Past

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—What is nominally the seventy-second annual general meeting of the Educational Institute of Scotland has just been held in the Provincial Training College, Moray House, Edinburgh. But it is well to remember that this is only the second annual meeting of the new professional union which includes, besides the old Educational Institute, other bodies of teachers that have become immensely stronger through amalgamation.

In his presidential address, Dr. Strong said that they could all look back upon that union with great satisfaction. Progress had been made all round. Not only were the ranks of the teachers consolidated, but internal organization had been developed. The staff had been strengthened by new officials who were justifying their appointment in the face of exceptional difficulties, and an extraordinary mass of business had been dealt with by the labors of a large number of committees.

Before long he hoped that the institute would represent every grade and rank of teachers in the country. The aims of its original founders were expressed in the Royal Charter of 1851—to promote sound learning and to advance the interests of education in Scotland—and such still remained the fundamental aims of the reconstituted institute. But circumstances had changed so profoundly since then that an equally profound change had to be made in the methods employed to achieve those aims. The teaching profession had come to occupy a position of subordination which was wholly inimical to the true interests of education; it had lost that freedom and power of initiative which it formerly possessed. Admission to the rank of teacher was determined as to standard by an outside body, while an external examination controlled the curricula and methods of instruction. Experimentation, the very heart of progress in education, was carefully avoided except in rare cases. Dr. Strong attributed these conditions, more to the want of union among teachers in the past than to any position of subordination to an official department. Nevertheless, the profession must not be kept in leading strings. "If the government," he went on, "really intends to put education on a proper plane, it must take the teachers into its confidence. It must seek their cooperation as partners in this most important business of education; and it must legislate so that the profession has a recognized position in its councils."

As a second event of outstanding importance in the past year, the president named the issue of the report of the departmental committee on the remuneration of teachers in Scotland. To Sir Henry Craik, who was its chairman, teachers owed a deep debt of gratitude. But there was discontent in their ranks, because the recommendations of the committee as to a minimum scale of salaries had not been universally adopted by school boards; indeed, the majority of boards had not granted salaries even approaching to the Craik scale. They had failed to do that a profession must offer a certain amount of remuneration; otherwise it would fail to attract the proper type of entrant.

Passing on to the Scottish Education Bill, Dr. Strong said that unfortunately a controversy had arisen regarding certain clauses which raised the question of religious instruction in the schools. He thought that before religious instruction was made mandatory by act of Parliament, two assurances were necessary: (1) that the churches demanding the change were unanimous, or practically so; and (2) that there was a large majority throughout the country in favor of the change. Neither condition was at present fulfilled, and therefore, he thought the time was not ripe for such a statutory obligation.

The president addressed closed with a reminder to the members of the institute of the large increase in the number, range, and complexity of the problems in education which pressed for solution, and which a united body of teachers was qualified to assist in solving, if they had official backing. Dr. Strong's allusion to the religious controversy may require some explanation. Quite lately the two Moderators of the Scottish churches united in an appeal to the various presbyteries to support the proposal to make religious teaching mandatory. Those of the Church of Scotland have with scarcely a dissentient voice indicated their desire to have statutory provision for compulsory religious teaching. But there is not this unanimity in the United Free Church. Though the Edinburgh Presbytery has unanimously adopted a motion in favor of making such teaching mandatory, Glasgow has rejected a similar motion by 124 votes to 25, while in other presbyteries approval of the Moderators' Circular has been obtained only by a majority vote; for example, in Dundee 18 were in favor of the circular and 13 were opposed to it. It must also be borne in mind that when the question was debated in Grand Committee of the House of Commons, the proposal was negative by 21 votes to 14. Accordingly, when a motion in favor of compulsory religious instruction is again made upon the report stage, the Secretary of Scotland will have a difficult issue to decide.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Beyond the Forest

My thoughts take wing where the  
wind is calling  
Over the wild wood across the  
moor.  
Purple gleams through the dusk are  
falling;  
Lone I sit by my cottage door.  
Here the wilderness reigns, but  
yonder  
Beats the pulse of the world and  
stirs;  
By-thorpe and meadow the rivers  
wander,  
Home-lights sparkle among the firs.  
Here, upon waters dark and lonely,  
Lilies glimmer and fade again;  
Never the voice of a mortal—only  
The hush of pines, and the calling  
crane.  
—Translated from a Swedish version  
of Larla Kyösti, by Rosalind  
Travers.

## A Red, Red Road

There is a red, red road that I  
know that runs between tall, close-  
grown pines, their dark boughs their  
canopy. When I emerge at sunset  
from that cool and fragrant tunnel,  
its floor slashed with long bars of  
sunny light, I know not what the  
distant view will give, for it is ever  
new. I have seen from near that tun-  
nel's mouth those distant mountains  
all a mass of golden rose, no hint of  
colors of an hour gone; and I have  
seen those hills a mass of varied  
shades, from deepest green of near-  
est crests, to purple, blue, then  
blue-gray, till the country over there  
is melted with the sky; and then  
again it is a sea of sage-green bil-  
lows, with red and yellow gashes  
running from their topmost crests, a  
brilliant sky above; and yet again,  
ridge after ridge of those same hills  
is buried clean in snowy white, a cold  
blue, flawless sky above. I never know  
how those far hills will greet me.  
The desert, too, with its cyprean  
mountains is wrapped at dawn and  
evening in soft veils of mystery.  
Those jagged peaks and ridges that in  
the clear, hot light of desert day are  
sternly stamped against a burning  
sky, at dawn are changed to misty,  
gracious lines of purple beauty edged  
with rose, and then they seem to  
hold an unnamable promise. At dusk  
they show blue-black, with a still air  
of mystery. Their lines are softened  
as at dawn, but now they loom as  
sombre shadows of the great un-  
known, nor do they urge and beckon  
as in the waking day.—Orville H.  
Leonard.

Didactics and  
Pedagogics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
DIDACTICS and pedagogics. These  
words, broadly defined, pertain to  
"the science and art of teaching." Is  
their basis human or divine? That is  
the important question. The answer  
is that their basis is entirely human,  
even when trying to teach the divine,  
because pedagogical theory rests upon  
the hypothesis that all consciousness  
and capacity to think exist as  
and in a pulpy mass of matter  
which is named brain. The theory of  
pedagogics rests upon and proceeds  
from the supposition of a mind apart  
from God, the supposed mind of a  
human being, which needs to be edu-  
cated, a philosophy somewhat in dis-  
obedience to the First Commandment.  
Another part of the theory is that  
brain belongs to and is in the pos-  
session of a corporeal personality,  
commonly called a human being. That  
man exists in accordance with this  
doctrine is refuted by Mrs. Eddy, the  
Discoverer and Founder of Christian  
Science, on page 27 of "No and Yes":  
"This material sinful personality,  
which we misname man, is what St.  
Paul terms 'the old man and his  
deeds,' to be 'put off.'"  
The discovery that pedagogics starts  
with the premise that man is first of  
all an ignoramus should come as a  
shock to the average thinker. If cor-  
rect, then man is not an image of  
God, infinite intelligence. Happily, it  
is not correct, hence education is not  
only possible but is inevitable.

Pedagogics represents that educa-  
tion results from a matter process  
called brain action. Exact Science  
teaches that education results as the  
action of divine revelation, a strictly  
spiritual and scientific process. Science  
makes plain that unless God  
reveals a knowledge of Himself there  
is nothing in existence which knows  
God. Jesus taught, "And no man  
ascended up to heaven, but he that  
came down from heaven, even the Son  
of man which is in heaven." Thus  
Jesus taught that individualized re-  
velation comes down from heaven as a  
revealed statement made by God, hence  
is in heaven and was never out of it.  
Again Jesus emphasized the Science  
method of revelation when he said:  
"Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona, for  
flesh and blood hath not revealed it  
unto thee, but my Father which is in  
heaven." And I say unto thee, thou  
art Peter, and upon this rock I  
will build my church; and the gates  
of hell shall not prevail against it.  
This shows that the things of God  
are disclosed by and through individ-  
ualized revelation, and that "the gates  
of hell," the five physical senses and  
their detailed statement, cannot pre-  
vail against what Truth reveals. Mrs.  
Eddy coincides with Jesus when she  
defines church thus: "Church, the  
structure of Truth and Love; what  
ever rests upon and proceeds from  
divine Principle." (Science and Health,  
p. 583.) This teaches that Truth and  
Love construct through the divine  
process of revelation, and that what  
is revealed is the structure thereof.

Here may properly be asked, Do  
not the methods of pedagogics suc-  
ceed in educating people? Yes, but  
merely because these methods, wholly  
unknown to those who use them, actu-  
ally operate to fulfill the law of Science  
instead of the theory of peda-  
gogics. Pedagogics is purely a mortal  
belief, embracing the usual human  
concept of both good and evil; that is,  
a belief that ignorance is primal, and  
a belief that education is necessary.  
The latter is certainly an "improved  
belief," as compared with the former.  
Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health,  
p. 296): "An improved belief is one  
step out of error, and aids in taking  
the next step and in understanding  
the situation in Christian Science." Likewise  
did St. Paul point to the law of Moses:  
"What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God forbid." Paul plainly understood that the law  
of Moses was limited, because it was  
but a restraint upon the evidences of  
the physical senses, but that the law  
of restraint must continue to operate  
in human affairs until the law of  
Christ was revealed in and as each  
individual consciousness, the spiritual  
law of revelation which he spoke of  
as "the law of the Spirit of life in  
Christ Jesus," which "hath made me  
free from the law of sin and death."

So with the methods of pedagogics,  
they are a restraint upon sense evi-  
dence, based upon the negation of mor-  
tal ignorance, and must continue until  
the scientific method of revelation dis-  
places the human theory of peda-  
gogics. Science makes plain that  
neither ignorance nor the thing igno-  
rant can be educated, the mortal can-  
not become immortal, matter cannot  
become spiritual, nor error become  
Truth. Science reveals that ignorance  
and the mortal, material and erroneous,  
are but negative statements about  
pre-existing spiritual facts of intelli-  
gence, of immortality, the spiritual and  
true.

Pedagogics teaches that the capacity  
to understand is possessed by the crea-  
ture instead of the creator. This  
places education at the mercy of this  
supposed finite capacity. This explains  
the trials and woes experienced in  
trying to get an education. Yet it is  
plain that the supposed capacity has  
not the ability in any single instance  
to prevent the individualized re-  
velation of a knowledge of the multipli-  
cation table from unfolding. Science  
teaches (p. 508 of Science and Health)  
that "Understanding is a quality of  
God, a quality which separates Chris-  
tian Science from supposition and  
makes Truth final." This makes plain  
that the capacity to understand ex-  
ists with and in God, the first and

only cause and source, whereas the  
basis of pedagogics is a mortal sup-  
position. The fact of God as All pre-  
sents the further fact that what God  
knows constitutes His creation. His  
universe, and man, most evidently His  
image, and likeness. It is not difficult  
for God to understand, nor to unfold  
an individualized knowledge of Him-  
self. This individualized unfolding  
is the individual spiritual man and  
woman, now and here, both privileged  
and compelled to be the manifestation  
of what God knows.

The divine process of revelation as  
the true method of education is appal-  
lingly absent from the theory of didac-  
tics and pedagogics, which places edu-  
cation at the mercy of matter, brain,  
and the physical senses. It is time  
this erroneousness should be exposed,  
so that ordinary education, and espe-  
cially teaching about God and man,  
be made possible through the divine  
process of revelation.

That Mrs. Eddy discerned the dif-  
ference between the incorrect and the  
correct methods is evidenced on page  
350 of "The First Church of Christ,  
Scientist, and Miscellaneous": "To begin  
with the divine noumenon, Mind, and  
to end with the phenomenon, matter,  
is minus divine logic and plus human  
hypothesis, with its effects, sin, dis-  
ease, and death. It was in this dilem-  
ma that revelation, uplifting human rea-  
son, came to the writer's rescue, when  
calmly and rationally, though faintly,  
she spiritually discerned the divine  
idea of the cosmos and Science of man."

## "The Three Kings"

R. L. Gates, writing in "Studies in  
Arcady," thinks that the history of  
England could be constructed from  
inn signs, "from the old 'George and  
Dragons' and 'Saracen's Heads' to the  
'Nelsons' and 'Locomotives' of more  
recent times. Of the old sacred signs,  
however, which must have been so  
common in the Middle Ages, very few  
remain. The only signs I ever re-  
member seeing on an inn sign are  
Crispin and Crispian, the hostelry of  
that name at Strood. In a Lincoln-  
shire village I recently came across  
The Jolly Crispin, a sign evidently  
dating from days when 'Crispin' was  
understood by everybody as synony-  
mous with 'shoemaker.' The 'Saluta-  
tion,' indeed, is still common, and  
again the 'Angel,' but these are almost  
the sole survivors of the old religious  
signs. For the most part they have  
gone, and with the rest the sign of  
'The Three Kings.'"

"The countries of 'The Three Kings'  
are Spain and Italy and Southern  
France, and all German-speaking  
lands, especially the Tyrol, and as is  
natural, more particularly the Rhine-  
land. As everybody knows, their  
popular medieval name was 'The  
Three Kings of Cologne.' They were  
to Cologne what St. Thomas was to  
Canterbury. In all these countries the  
common name for the Epiphany feast  
is 'The Kings.' . . . It would seem that  
there could be no more fitting sign for  
a guest-house, an inn of the highroad,  
than that of these first of pilgrims,  
these most august of travelers. In  
France the 'Hotel des Rois' is a very  
common sign. Still more common is  
'The Three Holy Kings' in Germany.  
They would seem the fitting and natu-  
ral patrons and protectors of all the  
highroads of the world. Lesser travel-  
ers, the pilgrim or the palmer, the  
student on his wanderjahr, the pack-  
man, the puppet showman, the wander-  
ing musician, the itinerant professor  
of some small trade like the chair-  
mender or the scissor-grinder, nay, the  
'traveler' par excellence, denominated  
by a contemptuous world the 'tramp,'  
might well lay themselves down in  
peace and take their rest under the  
shadow of these august protectors. They  
made all travelers sacred, and all  
journeys glorious."

"As the other scenes of the Sacred  
Drama are conceived by the popular  
fancy as being perpetually enacted, so  
this glorious cavalcade still rides the  
roads of the world. The Provencal  
poet, Federi Mistral, in his charming  
autobiography, tells how as a boy he  
went out, with other children, every  
sixth of January, to look for the Three  
Kings. In the Midi, children are thus  
sent out to meet the pompous train  
which will come riding into the town,  
and they carry with them presents,  
cakes for the Kings, dried figs for the  
pages, and hay for the camels. As  
evening falls, and it becomes clear  
that the procession must have come  
into the town by some other way, no  
doubt there is consolation found in  
the cakes and figs, and the faith of  
childhood is not too seriously shaken.  
At Alcoy in Valencia the Kings do  
ride into the town laden with pres-  
ents, and the inhabitants all go out to  
meet them."

"No doubt, from its very contrast  
with the poverty and bareness of the  
scenes amid which it is set, this glit-  
tering cavalcade has always exercised  
an immense fascination. In popular  
fancy the Kings are bedizened with all  
the splendors of the East."

"Their robes were of crimson silk,  
with rows  
Of bells and pomegranates and  
furbelows,  
And their turbans like blossoming  
almond trees."

"Everything about them is gorgeous,  
as they flash on the homely Western  
lands, like a flight of tropical birds  
over misty meadows beneath low gray  
skies. . . . Everybody knows their  
names—Caspar, Melchior, and Bal-  
thazar. . . . Caspar was King of Tar-  
eas, and at the time of his journey  
was twenty years old; Melchior was  
King of Arabia, and was sixty years  
old; Balthazar was King of Saba, and  
was forty years old. The idea is, no  
doubt, that they are representative of  
all races of men and all stages of  
human life. The third King is always  
a Negro. They are the children of  
Shem, Ham and Japheth."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Luzon Road in the  
Philippine Islands

Under Spain there does not appear  
to have been, outside the walls of  
Manila, even so much as a mile of  
permanent roadbed in all the Philip-  
pine Islands. An examination of the  
war maps of our predecessors,  
brought up to the time of the revo-  
lution of 1896, discloses what pur-  
ported to be three, and only three,  
highways of any extent in Luzon, with  
byways leading from them. One was  
supposed to run to the north from  
Manila for about three hundred and  
fifty miles, one to the northeast for  
about an equal distance, while a third  
ran to the south for some three hun-  
dred miles. It would appear that  
none of these was capable of contin-  
uous service even between any two  
towns along their extent. If they ever  
were capable of more employment  
there was nothing to indicate it when  
we [the United States] took posses-  
sion. . . .

From an economical point of view,  
the effect of this isolation in the  
Philippines is very marked. No mat-  
ter how rich the land of the native  
wealth of color there was all around  
to anybody else if its products can-  
not be sent to a market. The effect  
must inevitably be that the occupant  
will give up all hope of raising to  
sell, and raise only for home con-  
sumption. Instead of producing the  
crops that he could raise the most  
economically, selling them, and in-  
vesting the proceeds in things which  
would improve his situation, he con-  
tents himself, because there is no  
object in doing better, with an inferior  
and smaller quantity of product. His  
house will be more crude, and he will  
settle down to the easiest way to make  
a living.

But the moment a permanent road  
runs by that native's shack, a revo-  
lution begins among its inmates.  
There is then a reliable promise that  
he can get rice to the market-place  
in the next town every day in the  
year. It means that he can buy at  
a neighboring store those things  
which he has always wanted for his  
family. The better the road the more  
money he can make, for his one  
carabao can haul five times as much  
over a smooth road as over one that  
sends his wheels to the hubs in the  
mud. He can now ride over streams  
on stout bridges instead of wading  
them and climbing steep banks on  
the other side. Every farmer within  
reach of the new road feels the op-  
portunity, and it is but a little time  
before the collective improvement de-  
mands a railroad, which in turn—  
because highway traffic is increased—  
requires better roads still. . . .

Napoleon and Caesar left their most  
imperial monuments in roads.  
. . . They are the greatest and surest  
civilizing agency.—Frederick Cham-  
berlain, in "The Philippine Problem."

The Family Mansion of  
the Storcks

"In complete contrast to all that  
is abstract or cold in art, the home  
of Sebastian, the family mansion of  
the Storcks—a house, the front of  
which still survives in one of those  
patient architectural pieces by Jan  
van der Heyde—was, in its minute  
and busy well-being, like an epitome  
of Holland itself with all the good  
fortune of its 'thriving genius' re-  
flected, quite spontaneously, in the  
national taste. The nation had learned  
to content itself with a religion which  
told little, or not at all, on the out-  
sides of things. But we may fancy  
that something of the religious spirit  
had gone, according to the law of the  
transmutation of forces, into the  
scrupulous care for cleanliness, into  
the grave, old-world, conservative  
beauty of Dutch houses, which meant  
that the life people maintained in

them was normally affectionate and  
pure." Thus writes Walter Pater in  
his "Imaginary Portrait" of Sebastian  
van Storck.

"The most curious florists of Holland  
were ambitious to supply the Burgo-  
master van Storck with the choicest  
products of their skill, for the garden  
spread below the windows on either  
side of the portico, and along the cen-  
tral avenue of hoary beeches which led  
to it. Naturally this house, within a  
mile of the city of Haarlem, became a  
resort of the artists, then mixing  
freely in society, giving and receiving  
hints as to the domestic pleasuresque.  
Creatures of leisure of leisure on  
both sides—they were the appropriate  
complement of Dutch prosperity, as it  
was understood just then. Sebastian  
the elder could almost have wished his  
son to be one of them; it was the next  
best thing to the being an influential  
publicist or statesman. The Dutch had  
just begun to see what a picture their  
country was—the canals, and boomplis,  
and endless, broadly lighted meadows,  
and thousands of miles of quaint  
water-side; and their painters, the  
first true masters of landscape for its  
own sake, were further informing them  
in the matter. They were bringing  
proof, for all who cared to see, of the  
wealth of color there was all around  
them in this, supposedly, sad land.  
Above all, they developed the old Low  
Country taste for interiors. Those in-  
numerable genre pieces—conversation,  
music, play—were in truth the equiv-  
alent of novel-reading for that day;  
its own actual life, in its own proper  
circumstances, reflected in various  
degrees of idealization, with no dimi-  
nution of the sense of reality (that is  
to say) but with more and more  
purged and perfected delightfulness of  
interest. They themselves illustrating,  
every student of their history knows,  
the good-fellowship of family life, it  
was the ideal of that life which these  
artists depicted; the ideal of home in a  
country where the preponderant in-  
terest of life, after all, could not well  
be out of doors. . . . It was an ideal  
very different from that which the sa-  
cred Italian painters had evoked from  
the life of Italy, yet, in its best types,  
was not without a kind of natural  
religiousness. And in the achievement  
of a type of beauty so national and  
vernacular, the votaries of purely  
Dutch art might well feel that the  
Italianizers, like Berghem, Boff, and  
Jan Wenzel, went so far afield in vain.  
"The Burgomaster van Storck en-  
tertained a party of friends, consisting  
chiefly of his favorite artists, one  
summer evening. The guests were  
seen arriving on foot in the fine  
weather, some of them accompanied  
by their wives and daughters, against  
the light of the low sun, falling red  
on the old trees of the avenue and the  
faces of those who advanced along it:  
—Willem van Aelst, expecting to find  
hints for a flower-portrait in the ex-  
otics which would decorate the ban-  
queting-room; Gerard Dow, to feed  
his eye, amid all that glittering lux-  
ury, on the combat between candle-  
light and the last rays of the depart-  
ing sun; Thomas de Keyser, to catch  
by stealth the likeness of Sebastian  
the younger. Albert Cuyp was there,  
who, developing the latent gold in  
Rembrandt, had brought into his na-  
tive Dordrecht a heavy wealth of  
sunshine, as exotic as those flowers  
or the eastern carpets on the Burgo-  
master's tables, with Hooch, the de  
Vinde, and Willem van de  
Velde, who painted whose shore-  
pieces with gay ships of war, such as  
he loved, for his patron's cabinet. . . .  
The life of the Dutch artists, too, was  
exemplary in matters of domestic re-  
lationship, its history telling many a  
cheering story of mutual faith in mis-  
fortune. Hardly less exemplary was  
the comradeship which they displayed  
among themselves, obscuring their  
own best gifts sometimes, one in the  
mere accessories of another man's  
work, so that they came together to-  
night with no fear of falling out, and  
spilling the musical interludes of  
Madame van Storck in the large back  
parlor."

A Crisp, Splendid  
Autumn Day

Overhead was the fathomless blue  
of the New Zealand sky. Across this  
arch of turquoise scurried thin wisps  
of white clouds, as if the keen, per-  
sistent wind that swept down the val-  
ley had blown the waves of the sky  
into foam. It was a crisp, splendid  
autumn day in the south of New Zea-  
land. Already there was a taste of  
winter in the air, and the breeze that  
forever roamed these solitudes of tus-  
sock land brought with it this after-  
noon some memory of the Antarctic  
that had given it birth.

The long valley sloped, slowly up  
to the narrow saddle, or ridge, that  
divided two watersheds. Toward that  
saddle Aroha Grey was trudging. On  
each side of her ran a range of hills,  
and, as she gradually climbed the val-  
ley, in the gaps in their sky lines she  
caught glimpses of range after range  
of similar hills, until the horizon cur-  
tained in the world. She stood in the  
center of a wide sea of treeless land,  
valley and plain and hill, streaked by  
winding streams and noisy creeks and  
made green by swamp. Little patches  
of scrub hung in the steep gullies of  
the hills; the sturdy brown standards  
of the flax and the faint white feather  
of the toe drooped over the streams in  
the valleys, and the rump edged the  
swamps with a ring of brown spears  
and green. Here and there a plowed  
paddock loomed blue and naked on  
the river flats, or a sown paddock  
shone vividly green against the golden  
gray of the tussocks. But these were  
but little scars upon the surface of  
the land; everywhere else the silky  
tussocks held sway, clothing spur and  
valley with a faint tinge of gold.

Just before the girl reached the top  
of the saddle she paused. Ever since  
she could remember she had halted  
here for a few moments before mak-  
ing her way to the summit. Before  
her the slope ran gently up to the  
horizon; over the edge lay—what?  
The line of wind-swept tussocks  
against the sky had in it some faint  
suggestion of mystery, a vague hint  
of the unknown. . . . only to find it  
eternally the same, a yellow sweep of  
valley running down into a nest of  
level land lost among a monotony of  
broad-shouldered hills, and against  
the horizon a jagged line of glistening  
snow-clad peaks. On days when the  
rain had washed the atmosphere to a  
crystalline lucidity the sharp, naked  
outline of that range of mountains,  
rising majestically, fifty miles away,  
from an adoring multitude of hills,  
seemed so near to Aroha that she had  
only to stretch out her hand and feel  
the cool smoothness of each dazzling  
peak. . . .

Far in the valley beneath her  
crouched the homestead, a little group  
of scattered, unpainted wooden build-  
ings—woolshed, huts, stables, men's  
quarters and house. The little gray  
buildings looked pitifully small in the  
midst of this welter of hills. A few  
plowed paddocks surrounded the  
homestead; some straggling trees be-  
tokened what was still optimistically  
told the orchard; a cart track  
wound across the paddocks from the  
woolshed, disappearing far down the  
valley behind a spur; barbed wire  
fences—faintly pencilled stiff lines  
across the level ground and ran  
straightly up the shoulders of the  
hills.

Along the valley writhed a little  
creek, like a serpent, glinting in and  
out of the ragged patches of green  
that clung about its path. And in the  
west stood the splendid sun, yellowing  
all the spurs, touching with golden  
fingers the distant hill-tops.—From  
"Tussock Land," by Arthur H. Adams.

## Portraying Character

Never does a man portray his own  
character more vividly than in his  
manner of portraying another.—  
Richter.

## England Once More

We live in large and glorious days, and  
strive  
For grand and gracious ends. Man's  
spirit towers  
Titanic o'er the mirk of mundane  
hours,  
Confirmed in strength. 'Tis great to  
be alive! . . .

Now let all meanness perish. Life  
august  
Calls. Man is conscious of the  
destiny  
Of man, and set in starry constancy.  
Holding a world's enfranchisement in  
trust.  
Moves to his goal, imperial from the  
dust.  
With purpose proud toward immor-  
tality.

—James A. Mackereth.

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AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Guarding the Gateways

It is in the order of things that many thousands of worthy and unworthy people of other countries will soon be seeking admission to the United States. Unsettled industrial conditions resulting from the war will drive many to emigrate who were able and content, before the conflict was precipitated by Germany, to remain at home. People who, through no fault of their own, may thus be forced to make a new beginning in a strange land, especially those who bring with them an honest desire to become part of the American democracy, in heart as well as in form, will not be unwelcome. Their own conduct will soon determine their place in the community. No disposition exists in the United States to shut out the immigrant honestly bent upon giving his loyalty as well as his industry, in full measure, to the country. In the same proportion that the American people have been pitiful and generous toward the millions afflicted by the war will they continue to be charitable and hospitable toward its innocent victims.

But now, in self-protection and in order that the United States may long continue to be a haven for the worthy of all races seeking its shelter and its opportunities, a line must be drawn more distinctly and more rigidly than ever before between the desirable and the undesirable immigrant. The United States is not urging immigration; in a strict sense, it no longer invites immigration; those who seek admission come as applicants for a share in its privileges; and their admission, consequently, must be conditional. Experience during recent years has made it clear that the conditions should be more exacting than they have ever been in the past; the immediate prospect makes it imperative that they shall be.

Among the thousands who will soon seek entrance will be a large percentage of people who have left home to the advantage of their native lands. Socialists of the German type and German-made Bolsheviks will not long be able to maintain themselves on the continent of Europe. The end of the anarchist, the nihilist, and destructive revolutionaries generally is even now in sight. Chaotic conditions may, if suffered long enough, bring starvation, poverty, and ruin upon any nation; but at the most, as history shows, the reign of disorder, of riot, of rebellion against organized society, of the torch, or of the guillotine is brief. When good order shall be restored in countries now ruled by the mob, there will be an exodus of the criminals to which revolution has temporarily afforded opportunity, and great numbers of the expatriated outlaws will no doubt seek safety in America.

In no sense will these be political refugees; in no sense will they deserve to be called political exiles; in no sense will they be entitled to consideration as fugitives from oppression. The great mantle of charity which the United States, in common with the nation from which it has borrowed its common law, throws about the political refugee, exile, or fugitive, cannot be claimed by those who, inspired by a desire for loot and a passion for destruction, take advantage of a nation's internal troubles to indulge in unspeakable excesses.

Such people, it goes without saying, will not be wanted by the United States; the question, however, is, What is the United States doing, or going to do, in order to keep them out?

Only a few days ago, United States Attorney-General Gregory, addressing himself to the American Protective League, which, during the war, performed very effective espionage service, and which has been considering the propriety of dissolving since the armistice was signed, urged that no such action should be taken for the present. Said he: "The sudden termination of hostilities has reacted strongly upon the public, and there is everywhere evident a desire on the part of patriotic citizens, heretofore intent upon winning the war, to withdraw immediately from war work. Such a course, if generally followed, would involve serious consequences." And to this he added: "These services cannot yet be dispensed with. Illegal activities harmful to the public morale during the discussion of peace terms must be watched for and reported." This admonition may well be broadened to apply to immigration. The signing of the peace treaties will not warrant negligence at the gateways of the country. Vigilance in this particular after peace is signed will, in fact, be more essential to the future happiness of the nation than was the surveillance maintained over enemy aliens, agents, and spies during the period of hostilities. One of the sustaining hopes throughout the war was that it would prove to be a cleansing process; it must not turn out to be a means of introducing into the United States the seeds of political and social disturbance and decomposition.

Manifestly, it is the duty of Congress to see, without delay, that the immigration laws of the country are so strengthened that the torch cannot be brought in from other lands. There is ample warning, and the sentiment of the nation today will back a drastic form of restriction upon immigration. The voice of the people, in fact, will probably be as one in applauding any step that may be taken to bar immigration altogether, until it is beyond question that the country's ports are securely guarded against the admission of undesirables.

### Tzecho-Slovakia

Few changes so momentous have been effected so quietly as the revolution which took place in Bohemia and the neighboring territories of Moravia and Slovakia, on Oct. 28 last and the three following days. The change represented the consummation of centuries of hope deferred and deferred again, and also the result of a self-sacrifice and devotion, during the last four years, such as has seldom been witnessed in the history of any nation. To the casual observer in the streets of Prague, on the morning of Oct. 28, nothing unusual apparently was

afoot, but, as recent accounts have shown, toward mid-day, when the purport of Count Andrássy's reply to President Wilson became known, the whole of Prague seemed to act as though carrying out a program long since prepared. The main streets suddenly became crowded. Soldiers, as by a concerted movement, tore off the Austrian cockades from their caps; all restraint was thrown aside, and Prague, with one accord, proclaimed its liberty, cheered the Allies, and hailed the realization of its long-cherished hope.

Then came the proclamation of the Tzecho-Slovak National Committee, declaring itself the central administrative authority, and calling upon the people to "remain calm and dignified at that solemn moment." Everything seemed to fall naturally into place. The police surrendered as a matter of form, and placed in their helmets the national cockade. Magyar soldiers proceeded to the stations and took train back to Hungary. All the high officials of the city took the oath of loyalty to the new régime, and before nightfall the great change had been effected. It was the same throughout the whole of Bohemia. The same suddenness, and the same complete order. "Everywhere," as one writer put it, "the soldiers passed to our side with enthusiasm." It was the same, too, in Moravia, where, within twenty-four hours, the National Committee was, in full possession of all necessary powers, with the full accord of the people, whilst farther afield still, in Slovakia, another branch of the National Committee declared that the Slovak nation "formed a part of one Tzecho-Slovak people, and participated in all the struggles of the Tzech nation." Then, on Oct. 31, the seal was set on the new régime, when the delegation that had gone to Switzerland returned to Prague, and Dr. Kramar, who has worked hard for the realization of Tzecho-Slovak aspirations, saluted the new republic and announced that perfect agreement had been reached between the leaders of Prague and those of Paris. This agreement was embodied in the first article of the first law of the Tzecho-Slovak National Committee. And so a new nation came into existence.

Perhaps what the world admires most about the Tzecho-Slovaks is their unquenchable faith in their own future, and their willingness to sacrifice everything for it. From the very earliest days of the struggle they displayed this faith. It was this that inspired the Tzecho-Slovak soldiers, in the earliest months of the struggle, when surrounded by German and Austrian regiments, to refuse to fight their fellow Slavs, and to risk all in their determination to abide by this decision. It was this faith again which enabled these Tzecho-Slovaks to go over, singly or in whole regiments, to the Russians, and it was this faith which enabled them, when the Russian revolution left the country in a state of chaos, to band themselves together and carry through that remarkable march across Russia and Siberia, in order still to be able to place their arms at the disposal of the Allies. Tzecho-Slovakia has certainly won for herself a place amongst the nations, and all nations must desire to bid her welcome.

### Present Aspects of Prohibition

FOURTEEN states of the American Union, out of the thirty-six necessary, have already ratified the amendment to the federal Constitution making the manufacture or sale of liquor within the boundaries of the Republic illegal. More than enough of the state legislatures will assemble in January of the coming year to complete the ratification, if they shall decide so to do. It is, therefore, among the possibilities that before the spring is well advanced the amendment will have become a part of the organic law of the land. Not for one year after the last of the necessary three-fourths of the states shall have ratified the amendment, however, will prohibition of the liquor traffic go into effect.

What is known as the Jones nation-wide, bone-dry rider to the Food Stimulation Bill, approved by the President on the 21st of the present month, will become operative on July 1, 1919. It is to be remembered that the distillation of whisky in the United States has been stopped for more than a year, and that the brewing of beer is to be stopped in a short time, if the President shall exercise the power vested in him to issue a proclamation to this effect. The discontinuance of distilling and brewing, however, were war measures; the Jones rider will be effective until the United States war forces are demobilized. The terms of this rider are that the production and sale of all alcoholic stimulants shall be stopped "until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States."

The statisticians have been hard at work computing the financial cost of the reform, and estimate a loss of \$1,100,000,000 to the revenues of the nation. This, however, is only apparent. It has never been admitted by prohibitionists, nor by economists disposed to view the subject in a large way, that the public revenues would suffer from the extinction of the liquor traffic; they have held, rather, that there would be a large net gain. Not only will there be a great saving in expenditures, as they regard the matter, from the reduction of poverty, vice, and crime, under prohibition, but there will also be a great increase in the productive power of the people, as a consequence of the removal of all intoxicants.

So confident is the prohibition sentiment in the United States, at the present time, that it has recently given ready assent to the program for world-wide prohibition adopted by a representative convention at Columbus, Ohio. This conference, as one of the principal results of a four-days' sitting, resolved that the Anti-Saloon League of America shall put in operation a movement looking to a world-wide fight for the extermination of the drinking place and the drinking habit. The plan as outlined will be, perhaps, to invite all the temperance organizations in the world to cooperate, first in a great convention, and then in a great campaign.

It would seem as if the coming year would show the largest gains ever recorded along lines of substantial reform, and the probabilities are that, in the United States, the liquor question will have ceased to be an issue before 1919 shall have passed.

### Disappointment in Argentina

TO SUM up the political situation in Argentina, at the present moment, it would be within bounds to say that it is one of keen and irritating disappointment. The popular instinct as well as the popular sentiment of that Republic with relation to the great war was correct. The mass of the people not only hoped, but believed, that the Allies would win. They elected representatives to Congress who likewise hoped and believed, and these representatives, reflecting the popular feeling, declared in favor of a break with Germany when von Luxburg's intercepted messages exposed the treachery of that nation. The people had elected as their Chief Magistrate, in 1916, Hipolito Irigoyen, a radical leader who had won much popular favor and confidence, and it was with no little surprise that the nation learned of his refusal to give executive sanction to the action of the national legislature.

It has been asserted more than once that German influence in Argentina determined President Irigoyen's attitude; whether this is true or untrue, the fact remains that he seemed to have become convinced of Germany's ability to win the war, and this evidently was sufficient to hold him on Germany's side. Some of the newspapers of Buenos Aires undertook to change his point of view, but failed. The Argentine Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Romulo S. Naon, annoyed by his government's attitude, resigned his post. He was asked by President Irigoyen to reconsider his resignation, and to come home for consultation. He complied. After a prolonged stay in Buenos Aires, Dr. Naon returned with, it is understood, Irigoyen's promise that he would change his attitude toward Germany. The Ambassador waited week in and week out for the expected change. No indication of it reached him. Yet he hoped on. Finally the armistice was signed, and this ended Irigoyen's opportunity to set matters straight with the United States and the Allies. Dr. Naon's resignation for the second time followed, and in his letter of resignation he laid bare the circumstances. To this letter President Irigoyen had made a very unsatisfactory reply, and today all Argentina is divided into two camps, one for, the other against, the President.

The newspapers in sympathy with Dr. Naon are speaking plainly, laying stress upon the point that a great opportunity has been irretrievably lost to Argentina through the neutrality policy pursued by Irigoyen. That policy, declares one of the anti-administration organs, has blasted Argentina's prestige as the first of the South American nations. President Irigoyen's editorial friends, instead of defending his course, are now attempting to hold Dr. Naon partly responsible for it.

The disturbed situation in the neighboring republics of Chile and Peru may have the effect of quieting down political agitation in Argentina, but at last accounts it appeared as if nothing save some extraordinary occurrence would stem the demand for Irigoyen's resignation, and the overthrow of his sympathizers in public life. The people of Argentina apparently feel deep chagrin over the fact that, in the first place, they were prevented from falling in with what they considered a natural alliance, and, in the second place, that the nation for which their government seemed before the world to stand, and for which they entertained no sympathy, was so humiliatingly defeated and so thoroughly crushed.

### Harwich

IN THE days before the war, Harwich, the seaport on the east coast of England, was well known to every traveler from Britain to Northern Europe. For here might he take ship, at the famous Parkstone Quay, for the Hook of Holland, for Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Esbjerg, Copenhagen, Hamburg, and many other places of lesser note. So the little town of Harwich, crowding up the slopes of Beacon Hill, overlooking the estuary of the Stour, was a place of hail and farewell for many. It was a peaceful enough place in those days, given over to its passenger traffic and merchant traffic; but the great fort and defense works on the Suffolk shore of the estuary, the batteries at Harwich itself and at Shotley Point, reminded all and sundry that Harwich was regarded as a place of great strategic importance, and was prepared to live up to its responsibilities.

As is the case with many other places on the east coast and elsewhere, it is not generally known how Harwich has fared during the last four years. Many places along the east coast today, probably, do not know themselves; but whatever has been done would, of course, only add to the usefulness and importance of Harwich as one of the greatest of English harbors, "a noble expanse of water," as one chronicler has described it, "which has safely harbored 100 men-of-war and 400 merchantmen." Thus, if the Firth of Forth was the natural place of assembly for the surrendered German high seas fleet, so Harwich was the natural rendezvous for the surrendered fleet of German submarines.

For Harwich, it was a peaceful ending, indeed, to several years of bristling armament, and in great and striking contrast to her usual experience in war time. From the earliest days of English history, Harwich has figured prominently in battles of the sea. It was off Harwich that, more than a thousand years ago, King Alfred attacked and defeated the Danes in a notable sea fight, and was afterward defeated by them. For thus runs the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, recording the events of the year A. D. 884: "And that same year King Alfred sent a fleet from Kent to East Anglia. So soon as they came to the mouth of the Stour, there met them sixteen ships of pirates; and they fought against them, and captured all the ships. As they afterwards returned homewards with the booty, a large fleet of pirates met them, and then fought them that same day, and the Danish men had the victory." It was at Harwich that Queen Isabella landed from Dordt, early in the Fourteenth Century, with a well-equipped army, to overthrow the revolting barons, and it was off Harwich, some fifteen years later, that Edward III. overcame the great French fleet of "400 sail" at the famous battle of Sluys. Then Harwich was very much on the defensive during the Dutch War in the Seventeenth Century, and during the

Napoleonic wars, which saw the building of so many of those familiar martello towers still to be found, at various points, along the coasts of the three kingdoms. There are several of these structures at Harwich,—quite useless today, of course, as means of defense, but picturesque reminders of the determination of 100 years ago to repel invasion.

All the wars that ever were, however, were only passing incidents in the career of Harwich. Through all the centuries, it has applied itself busily and assiduously to trade and to its passenger traffic. Since the days of Henry III, it has had a market on Tuesdays, and, since the days of James I, a market also on Fridays. In the Fourteenth Century merchants came to Harwich even from Spain, and there was much trade in wheat and wool from Flanders, whilst many travelers of those days were wont to take ship from Harwich to the continent, much as they do today.

### Notes and Comments

IN A recent issue of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, appears a very interesting reference to the ancient Persian gun which bears the inscription, "Rajim I Jan Rumiyya," and which at the request of King George V, now stands on the Horse Guards Parade, London, for inspection by the public. Although the reference is brief, it is what newspaper people call "meaty," having been written by one who knew his facts and how to condense them. The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu displayed excellent judgment in printing so interesting and informative a note. The only thing for which its editor may be chided, in this connection, is that he neglected to say that he clipped it from this newspaper.

It is reported by cable that a large sum of money and great quantities of provisions, brought to Germany from Rumania by Field Marshal von Mackensen, his staff, and his officers, were seized and confiscated by picket soldiers at the railroad station in Berlin, acting upon official orders, because it was believed "the goods had been stolen." It will be plenty of time to think that perhaps the national conscience of Germany is really changing when it shall be learned conclusively that the stolen goods have been returned to their owners.

It is claimed that there is a loss of \$6,000,000 annually in the operation of the New York telephone system because of a defective method of recording the numbers called. At first blush the reader may suppose that here, at least, is a case in which a public service corporation must pay the cost of its inefficiency. But no, not so, if the testimony of George W. Markens, president of the Export Corporation, of the city named, a complainant in the premises, may be accepted. "The defect," he alleges, "works in the company's favor. If you get a wrong number and fail to tell the operator about it, that wrong number is charged up to you as if it were the right one." The telephone corporation, while insisting that it tries to credit the subscriber whenever a wrong number is recorded, admits that no device has been found which will discriminate between numbers that are right and numbers that are wrong. Such complaints as Mr. Markens makes are of benefit in that they at least spur public service corporations to renewed effort along the right line.

THE resources of Great Britain in shipping, even at the end of a war in which her tonnage was subjected to unparalleled destruction, are again beautifully exemplified in the announcement that, while her vessels must be largely employed in bringing her own men back from the war, she is also going to bring 40,000 American soldiers home. In consideration of this and of several other things, of course, if she should ever need a little assistance in the future, why, it would seem to be the natural thing on the side of the United States to extend it.

It is more than hinted, it is actually said, that all restrictions upon the distribution of sugar for domestic use in the United States will shortly be removed. The only reason they are not to be removed at once, perhaps, is that haste in the matter might suggest a much larger surplus of the staple on hand than the consumer has been permitted to suspect, no matter how wide the latitude given his suspicions. Concerning this matter, it may be permissible to ask, without expectation of an immediate reply, the simple question: "Will the American people ever be quite content, until they learn definitely whether the restrictions placed upon some so-called essentials, in the United States, during the war, were due to shortage in supply or to the influence of the profiteer?"

WITHOUT waiting for the answer to this sugar-profitteering question, it is interesting to note that, at least in certain cafeterias in the United States sugar restrictions have already been cut down one-half. That is to say, the man who formerly had to content himself with a single spoonful of sugar for the meal, can now have two spoonfuls if he asks for it. The cafeterias are not making any formal announcement of the change. As the attendant in one of them put it, the other day, in response to a question, "We aren't saying much about it yet, but the government lets us do it if anybody asks for it." Which, after all, is only once more to point the moral that if one wishes to receive, he must ask.

THE story of how Jerusalem was given over by the Arabs, not to General Allenby, but to two regimental cooks, was told by Major Allan Burgoyne at a recent gathering of the Royal Photographic Society. It appears that the two men had been sent out to get salad for the officers of their company, and that to these two British Tommies the Arabs came and, with wild gesticulations, handed them the keys of Jerusalem. The astonishment of the men adds to the comedy of a situation worthy of Gilbert and Sullivan. One of the cooks asked what he was supposed to do with the "blinkin' city."